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For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The SEVENTEENTH EDITION corrected.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,

Author of the *English Grammar*, and late  
Sur-Master of St. PAUL'S SCHOOL;



**L O N D O N :**

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# THE P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more  
 than is necessary at the Entrance upon any  
 Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore,  
 in the present Vocabulary, avoided every  
 Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the  
 Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of  
 Words with which our common Word Books do so  
 frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an  
 Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already  
 printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better  
 acquainted with their Authors Intentions; But this I  
 will allow myself to affirm. That they are by no  
 means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why  
 should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of  
 Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of  
 Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of  
 Words which the Romans never heard of; and so con-  
 sequently will never be met with in any Classic or good  
 Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the  
 Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already  
 abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribe-,  
 Levitticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papie,  
 Hyspaniolus, &c.



## The P R E F A C E.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Pædagogus for a School-Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, and such, principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus,

Cræmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. be Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; add which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To, Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth, Back, or Up, Under, Upon, or Over; he



*he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; As he that knows what Liber, Cultor, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book. Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.*

*I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.*

*One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them, since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.*

*As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order that the Learner may at the same time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Reader,*

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman Characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

---

## N O T E,

**T**H E young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [ *˘* ] and a long Syllable thus [ *ˉ* ].



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# THE L O N D O N V O C A B U L A R Y.

*Of* THINGS.



**A** THING  
*bath*

*Name*

*Sign*

*Mark or Note*

*Mode or Manner*

**R** E S, ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

**B**

*A Kind*



## 2 The L O N D O N

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěis, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

### *A PART is*

<i>An Half</i>	Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken Part</i>	Frustum, i, n.
<i>A Crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, æ, f.

### THINGS have also their

<i>Cause</i>	Causa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Nātūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Principium, ii, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmērus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

### *A THING is*

<i>The World</i> 1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>	Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i> 2	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>	Spīritus, us, m.

### G O D created the World out of

<i>Nothing</i>	Nihīlum, i, n.
----------------	----------------

### *In a BODY there is*

<i>Matter</i>	Mātēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Fīgūra, æ, f.

*In the Sky are*

The Sun	3	Söl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

*Whence cometh*

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

*When Light is withheld, there is made*

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

*A SPIRIT is*

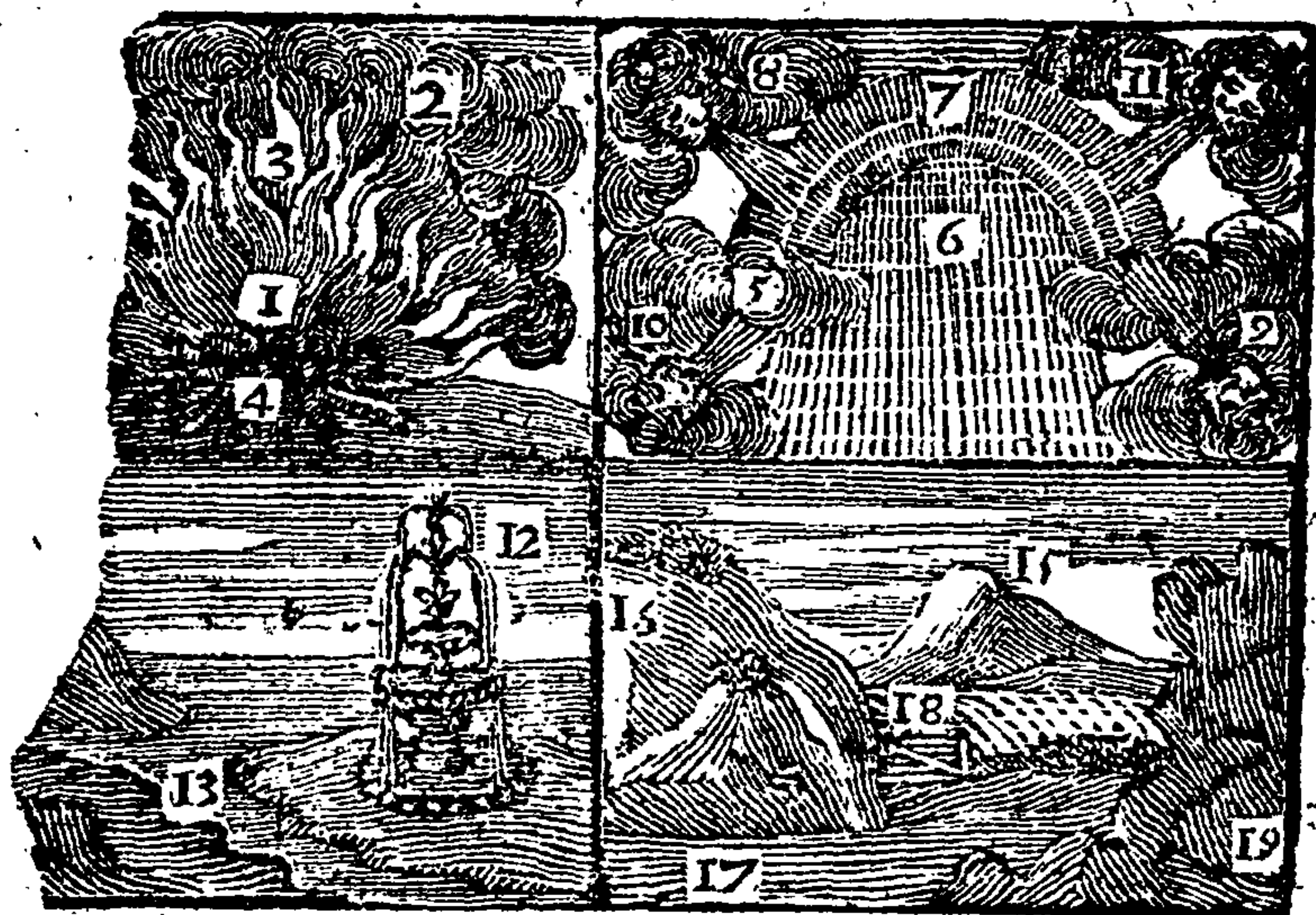
God		Dēus, i, m.
An Angel		Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, Anīmus, i, m.
A Devil		Anima, æ, f.
		<sup>1</sup> Diābōlus, i, m.

*Who inhabit*

Heaven	8	<sup>2</sup> Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		Elēmentum, i, n.
Hell		<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.<sup>2</sup> In the Plural *Cæli, Cœlorum*, m.<sup>3</sup> *Loci Inferni.*



II. *Of the* ELEMENTS.

*In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.*

**F**IRE  
AIR  
WATER  
EARTH

**I**Gnis, is, m.  
Aēr, ěris, m.  
Aqua, æ. f.  
Tellus, ūris, f.

*From the FIRE (1) cometh*

*A Spark*  
*Smoke 2*  
*A Flame 3*  
*Soot*

**|** Scintilla, æ, f.  
**|** Fūmus, i, m.  
**|** Flamma, æ, f.  
**|** Fūligo, ĩnis, f.

*In the FIRE are*

*A Firebrand 4*  
*A live or hot Coal*  
*Embers or hot Ashes*

**|** Torris, is, m.  
**|** Prūna, æ, f.  
**|** Fāvilla, æ, f.

*After*

*After the FIRE there remains*

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cīnis, ěris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Cīner.

*In the AIR (6) are*

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbūla, æ, f.
<i>A Steam</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i>	Iris, idis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

*The Four Chief of WINDS are*

<i>The East Wind</i>	8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i>	9	Zephyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i>	10	Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i>	11	Auster, trī, m.

*From a CLOUD cometh*

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, īnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnītru, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, īnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

*RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is*

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
-----------------	----------------

*RAIN, if it be fierce, is*

<i>A great Shower or Storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
--------------------------------	---------------

*This is properly an Adjective, Aqua being understood.*



## • WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>	Unda, æ, f.
	Mære, is, n.

*The Main Sea that encompasses the World is*  
*The Ocean* | Ocëanus, i, m.

*A River hath*

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, inis, d. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvëus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vörtex, icis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, itis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

*From WATER cometh*

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ei, f.

WATER, when it wants *Vent, spreads itself into*

<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, us, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pālus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

*The SEA hath*

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, us, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sinūs, us, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

*Land inclosed with Sea or Water is*

<i>An Ile, or Island</i> 14	Insūla, æ, f.
-----------------------------	---------------

*The EARTH is*

<i>Land</i>		Terra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>		Hūmus, i, f.
<i>Firm Ground</i>		Solum, i, n.
		Or, Fundus, i, m.

*Upon the EARTH is*

<i>An Hill</i> 15	(16		Collis, is, m.
<i>A Mountain or great Hill</i>			Mons, tis, m.
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18			Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17			Valis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19			Rūpes, is, f.

*EARTH mixed with Water is*

<i>Mud</i>		Līmus, i, m.
<i>Mire or Dirt</i>		Cænum, i, n.
		Or, Lutum, i, n.

*EARTH without Water is*

<i>Dust</i>		Pulvis, ĕris, m.
		Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

*EARTH cut up with its own Herb is*

<i>A Turf</i>		Cespes, itis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth is</i>		Glēba, æ, f.

*The Kinds of EARTH are*

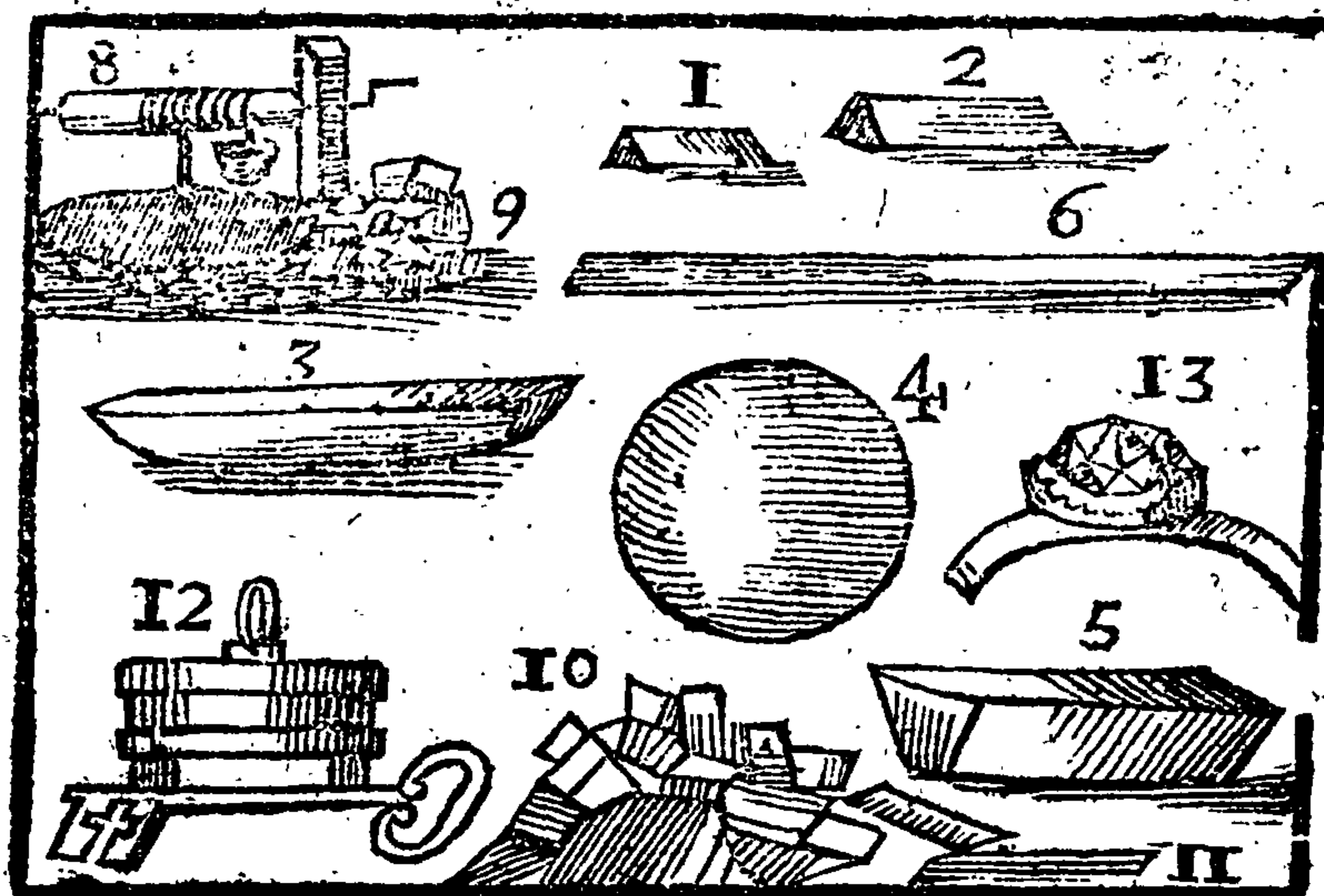
<i>Clay</i>		Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>		Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>		Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>		Crēta, æ, f.

*Out of the EARTH is taken*

<i>A Mineral</i>		Minēra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>		Planta, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.



II. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

*The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.*

A MINERAL is

**J**Uice  
A Metal  
A Stone

**S**UCCUS, i, m.  
METALLUM, i, n.  
LÄPIS, ĩdis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt  
Allum.  
Sulphur  
Amber

SÄL, is, m.  
ALŪMEN, ĩnis, n.  
SULFUR, ūris, n.  
SUCCĪNUM, i, n.

A METAL

*A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH; as*

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

*Out of LEAD is made*

Red Lead	Sandyx, icis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Or, Minium, i, n.
White Lead	Cerussa, æ, f.

*Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called Brass. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called*

Steel	Chalybs, ybis, m.
-------	-------------------

<i>From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease</i>	Ærugo, inis, f.
---	-----------------

*METALS are digged out of*

A Mine	8	Fodina, æ, f.
--------	---	---------------

*A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is*

<i>Sand</i>	Arēna, æ, f.
<i>Gravel</i>	Glārĕa, æ, f.
<i>A big Stone</i> 10	Sāxum, i, n.
<i>A Flint Stone</i>	Sĭlex, ĭcis, d.
<i>A Pumice Stone</i>	Pūmex, ĭcis, m.

<sup>1</sup>This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the *Mine* itself.

<i>A Whetstone</i>	11
<i>A Marble</i>	
<i>A Loadstone</i>	12
<i>A Jewel</i>	13

Cos, ōtis, m.
Marmor, ris, n.
Magnes, ētis, m.
Gemma, æ, f.

*A JEWEL or precious Stone is*

<i>A Diamond</i>	
<i>A Sapphire</i>	
<i>A Chrysolite</i>	
<i>An Emerald.</i>	[lour
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-</i>	
<i>A Jasper</i>	
<i>An Agate</i>	

Adāmas, antis, m.
Sāpphīrus, i, f.
Chrysōlithus, m.
Smāragdus, i, m.
Pyrōpus, i, m.
Jaspis, idis, f.
Achātes, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are*

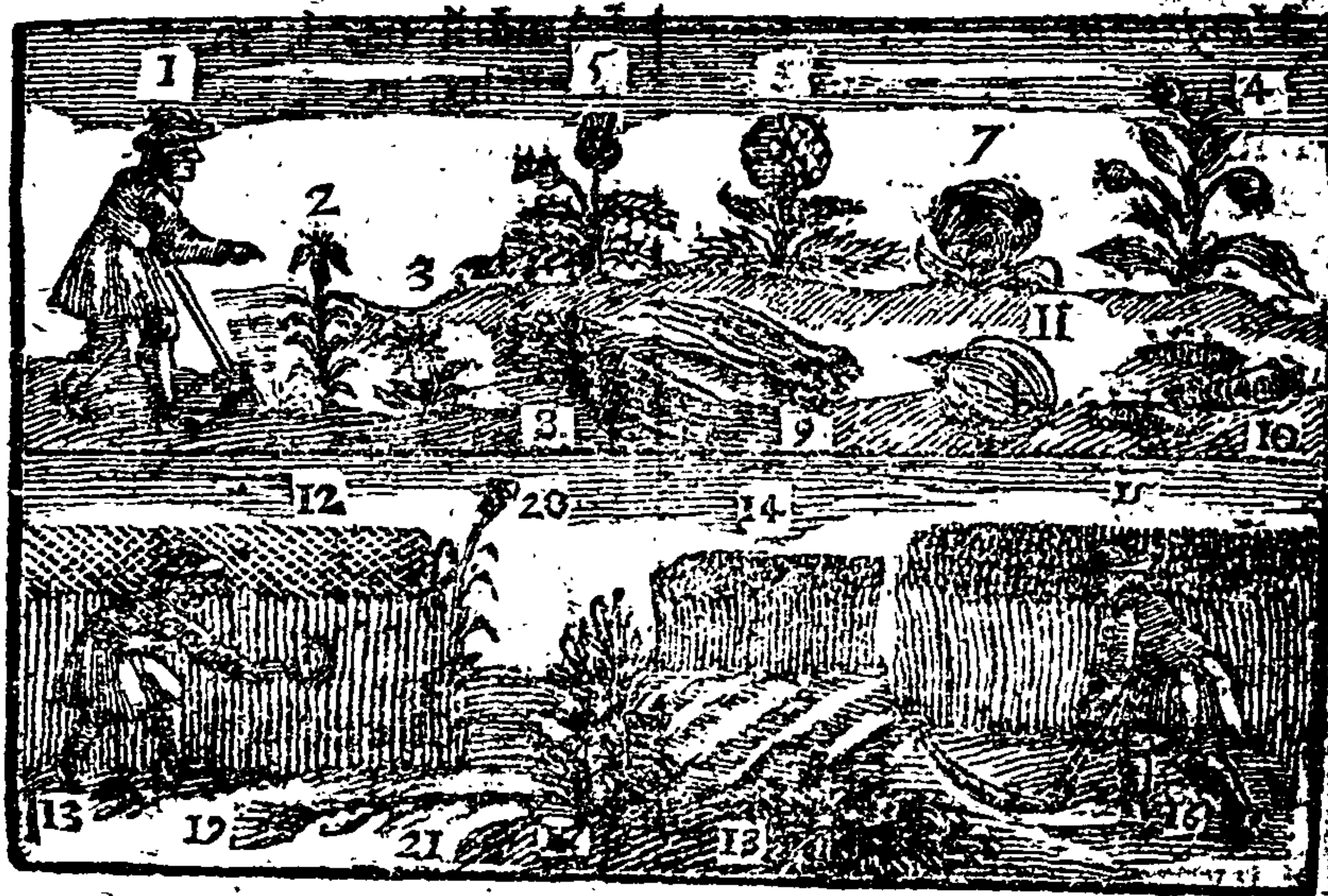
<i>Glass</i>
<i>A Cryстал</i>
<i>A Pearl</i>

Vitrum, i, n.
Cryſtallus, i, f.
Or Cryſtallum, i, n.
Margārīta, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.



## IV. Of PLANTS.



A P L A N T is

A N H E R B  
A S H R U B  
A T R E E

H Erba, æ, f.  
Frutex, icis, m.  
Arbor, ðris, f.

An H E R B is

Grass  
Flax  
All Manner of Corn or

[Grain  
Grāmen, īnis, n.  
Līnum, i, n.  
Frumentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur  
Fern or Brakes  
Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.  
Filiæ, icis, f.  
Cicuta, æ, f.

# 12 The L O N D O N

Hyssop  
*A* Lily 2  
 Mallow  
*Marygold*  
*Marjoram*  
 Mint  
 Moss  
*A Mushroom or Toadstool*  
*A Nettle*  
*Parsley*  
*A Poppy* 4  
*A Rush*  
*Saffron*  
*Sage*  
*Sorrel*  
*Sea-weed*  
*Southernwood*  
*A Thistle* 5  
 Thyme  
 Vervain  
 A Violet  
 Wormwood

*Eatable HERBS.*  
*An Artichoke* 6  
 Asparagus, Sperage, or  
 Sparrow Grass  
 Lettice  
 Coleworts

Which becoming headed are called

*Cabbage* 7

*Eatable Roots are*

Beet  
 Garlick

Hyssopus, i, f.  
 Lilium, ii, n.  
 Malva, æ, f.  
 Caltha, æ, f.  
 Amāracus, i, m.  
 Mentha, æ, f.  
 Muscus, i, m.  
 Fungus, i, m.  
 Urtica, æ, f.  
 Apium, i, n.  
 Papaver, ěris, n.  
 Juncus, i, m.  
 Crocus, i, m.  
 Salvia, æ, f.  
 Lappathus, i, m.  
 Alga, æ, f.  
 Abrōtōnum, i, n.  
 Carduus, i, m.  
 Thymus, i, m.  
 Or, Thymum, i, n.  
 Verbena, æ, f.  
 Viola, æ, f.  
 Absinthium, ii, n.

Olus, ěris, n.  
 Cinnara, æ, f.  
 Asparagus, i, m.  
 Lactuca, æ, f.  
 Brassica, æ, f.

Beta, æ, f.  
 Allium, ii, n.

\* This is called Brassica Capitata.

<i>A Leek</i>	Porrum, i, n.
<i>An Onion</i>	Cēpe, is, n, &
<i>Radish</i> 3	Cēpa, æ, f.
<i>A Turnip</i>	Rāphānus, i, m.
	Rāpum, i, n.

*Oleraceous FRUITS are*

<i>A Cucumber</i>	Cūcūmis, is, & eris, m.
-------------------	-------------------------

*The biggest sort of which Fruit is*

<i>A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin</i>	Pēpo, ōnis, m.
------------------------------	----------------

*A delicious sort of which Fruit is*

<i>A Melon</i>	Mēlo, ōnis, m.
----------------	----------------

*As the biggest sort is*

<i>A Gourd</i>	Cūcurbīta, æ, f.
----------------	------------------

(12) C O R N *is*

<i>Barley</i> 14	Hordēum, i, n.
<i>Millet or Grout</i>	Mīlīum, ii, n.
<i>An Oat</i> 15	Avēna, æ, f.
<i>Rice</i>	Oryza, æ, f.
<i>Wheat</i> 13	Ador, ōris, n.

*Whence cometh*

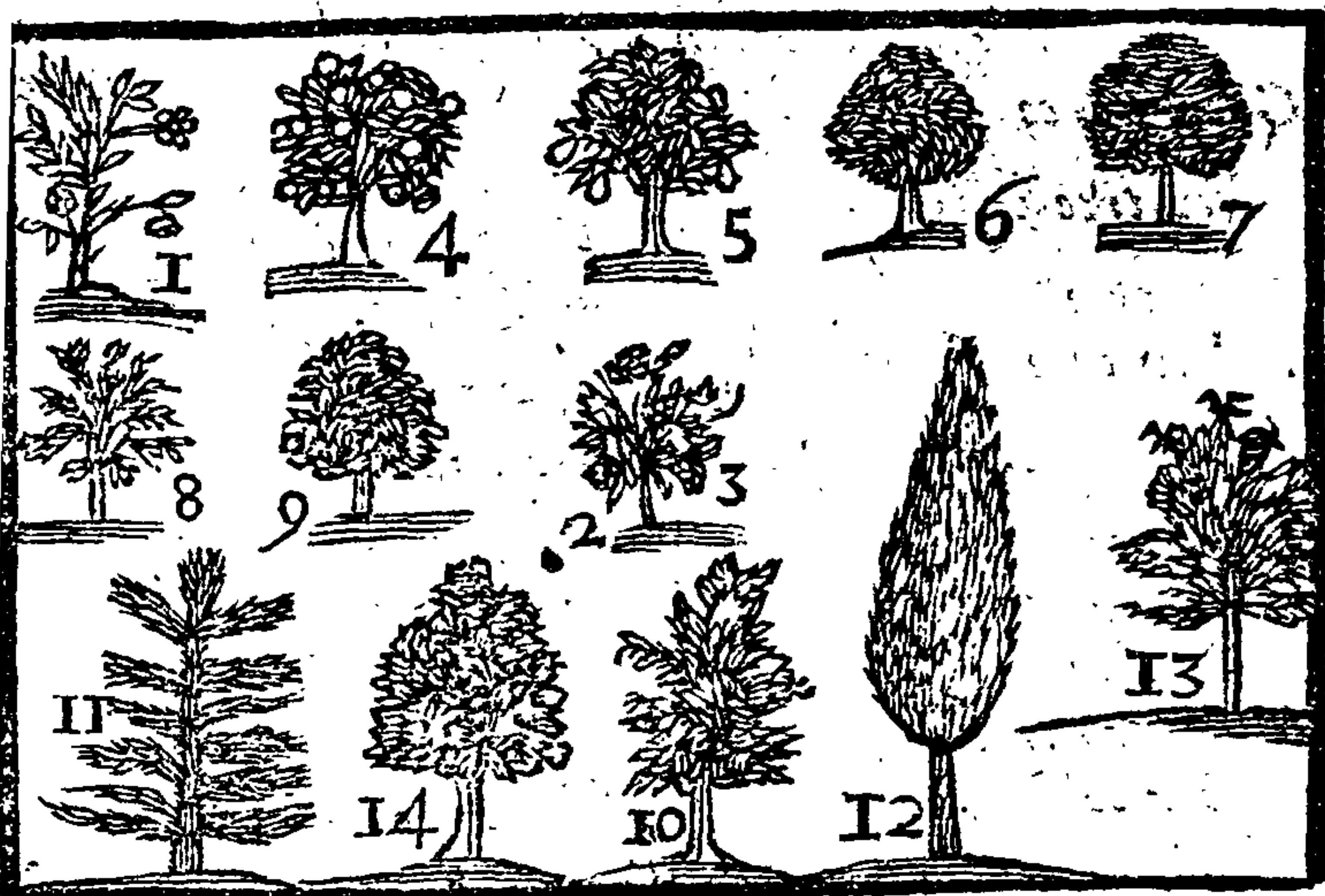
<i>Meal or Flour</i>	Fārīna, æ, f.
<i>Bran</i>	Furfur, ūris, m.
<i>PULSE</i>	Lēgūmen, īnis, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Bean</i> 17	Fāba, æ, f.
<i>Darnel</i>	Lōlīum, ii, n.
<i>Lentils</i>	Lens, tīs, f.
<i>A Pea</i>	Pisum, i, n.
<i>Vetches or Tares</i> 18	Vīcīa, æ, f.



## In C O R N is

<i>The Beard</i>	19	<i>Arīsta, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Ear</i>	20	<i>Spīca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Grain, or single Corn</i>		<i>Grānum, i, n.</i>
<i>An Husk</i>		<i>Glūma, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Stalk</i>		<i>Colmus, i, m.</i>
<i>Standing Corn is</i>	12	<i>Sēges, ē.is. f.</i>
<i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i>		
<i>Or Mescelline is</i>		<i>Fariāgo, īnis, f.</i>

## Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree; such is

**T**HE Bramble  
The Juniper

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

**R**ubus, i, m. or f.  
Jūniperus, i, f.

Hedera, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Calamus, i, m.

Or Arundo, inis. f.

Rosa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Racemus, i, m.

Pampinus, i, m.

Malus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespilus, i, f.

The Pear-tree 6

The Service or Sorb-tree

Pyrus, i, f.

Sorbus, i, f.

## Plumb-bearing Trees are

The Cherry-tree

The Olive-tree

The Palm-tree

The Plumb-tree

Cērāsus, i, f.

<sup>1</sup> Olīva, æ, f.

Or Olēa, æ, f.

Palma, æ, f.

Prūnus, i, f.

## Berry-bearing Trees are

The Bay-tree

The Box-tree

The Elder-tree

The Mulberry-tree 9

The Yew-tree

Laurus, i, or us, f.

Buxus, i, f.

Sambūcus, i, f.

Mōrus, i, f.

Taxus, i, f.

## Nut-bearing Trees are

The Almond-tree

The Beech-tree

The Filberd tree

The Walnut-tree 14

Amygdāla, æ, f.

Fāgus, i, f.

Cōrylus, i, f.

<sup>1</sup> Juglans, dis, f.

## Forest-Trees are

The Alder-tree

The Ash-tree 10

The wild Ash

The Birch-tree

The Cedar-tree 11

The Cork tree

The Cypress-tree

The Elm 13

The Fir-tree

The Lime or Linden tree

The Maple

The Oak

Alnus, i, f.

Fraxīnus, i, f.

Ornus, i, f.

Bētūla, æ, f.

Cedrus, i, f.

Suber, ĕris, n.

Cūpressus, i, or us, f.

Ulmus, i, f.

<sup>1</sup> Abies, ĕtis, f.

Tilia, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Acer, ĕris, n.

Quercus, ūs, f.

<sup>1</sup> Arbor is understood.



*An Oak of the hardest kind*

*The Holm Oak*

*The Pine-tree*

*The Plane tree*

*The Poplar-tree*

*The Turpentine tree*

*The Willow-tree.*

Rōbur, ōris, n.

Ilex, ĭcis, f.

Pīnus, ūs, f.

Plātānus, i, f.

Pöpŭlus, i, f.

Tērēbinthus, i, f.

Sălix, ĭcis, f.

### Trees bear

Fruit

Fruētus, us, m.

*is*

A Pome

Pōmum, i, n.

A Nut

Nux, ūcis, f.

A Berry

Bacca, æ, f.

*A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is*

*An Apple*

Mālum, i, n.

*A Cherry*

Cērasum, i, n.

A Date

Daētylus, i, m.

A Fig

Fīcus, i, or ūs, f.

*A Medlar*

Mespīlum, i, n.

*An Olive*

Olīva, æ, f.

A Pear

Pyrum, i, n.

*A Plumb*

Prūnum, i, n.

*The forb Apple*

Sorbum, i, n.

*A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is*

*An Almond*

Amygdāla, æ, f.

*A Chesnut*

<sup>2</sup> Castanēa, æ, f.

*A Filberd*

<sup>2</sup> Avellāna, æ, f.

*A Walnut*

<sup>2</sup> Juglans, dis, f.

<sup>2</sup> These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,  
Shrubs, such is

A Grape | Uva, æ, f.

in which is

A Grape-stone | Acinus, i, m.

A Mulberry | Mōrum, i, n.

A Strawberry | Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE | Arōma, tis, n.

is

Cinnamon | Cāsia, æ, f.

or Cinnāmem, i, n.

Ginger | Zingiber, ēris, n.

Mace | Macis, idis, f. in Plautus.

Pepper | Piper, ēris, n.

The OAK bears

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn | Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

Frankincense | Thus, thūris, n.

Pitch | Pix, pīcis, f.

Resin | Rēsina, æ, f.

PARTS of a PLANT are

The Root | Rādix, icis, f.

The Stump | Stirps, is, f.

The Stalk | Caulis, is, m.

The Bark | Cortex, icis, d.

A Bough or Branch | Rāmus, i, m.

A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon | Sarcūlus, i, m.

A Sucker or Shoot, that

grows out of the Roots

or Sides of the Stock

A fresh or green Leaf | Frons, frondis, f.

A dead or withered Leaf | Foliūm, ii, n.

A Blossom, or Flower | Flos, flōris, m.

T R E E S *have**Wood*

| Lignum, i, n.

*Which hath**A Knot*

| Nōdus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

| Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut hath**A Shell*

| Putamen, inis, n.

*A Kernel*

| Nucleus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make**A Wood*

| Sylva, æ, f.

*A Forest*

| Saltus, us, m.

*A Grove*

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to  
some God is*

| Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees  
is*

| Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-  
lows is*

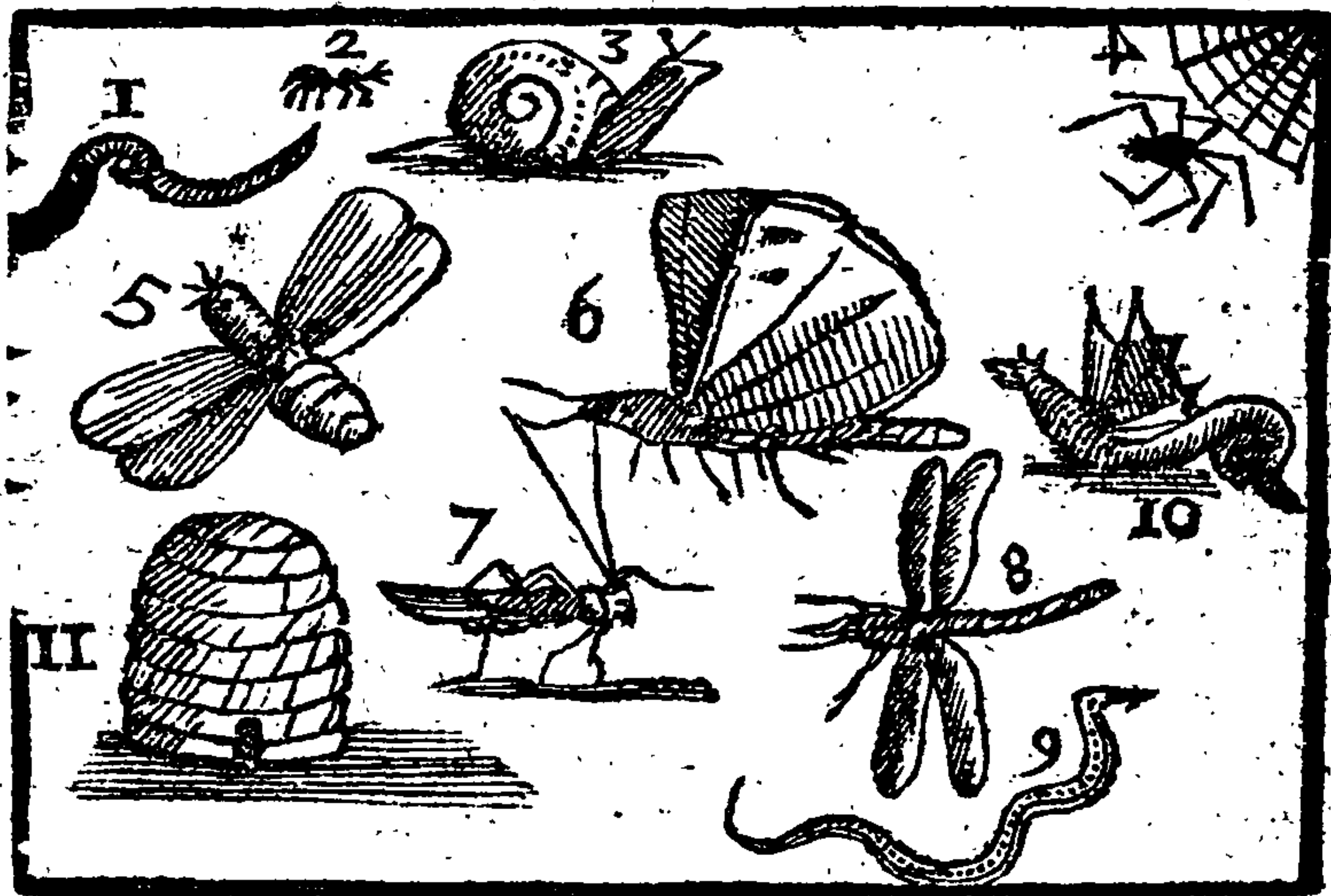
| Sā ic̃tum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Oaks  
is*

| Quercētum, i, n.



## VI. Of INSECTS.



**A** N Animal or  
Living Creature  
hath

Life  
Sense  
Sex

**A** Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.  
Sensus, us, m.  
Sexus, us, m.

*There are five out-ward Senses.*

The Sight  
The Hearing  
The Smell  
The Taste  
The Touch or Feeling

Vīsus, us, m.  
Auditus, us, m.  
Odōrātus, us, m.  
Gustus, us, m.  
Tactus, us, m.

*By the Senses are perceived*

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

*Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we know that we perceive Things.*

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

*The Senses at Rest are called*

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

*An Animal is*

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, inis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

\* *Phantasia*, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are *Four*

A Worm	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire		Formica, æ, f.
A Caterpillar		Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea		Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm		Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech		Hīrudo, inis, f.
A Louse		Pēdicūlus, i, m.
A Moth		Tīnēa, æ, f.
Nits		Lendes, ium, f.
A Silk-worm		Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3	Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider	4	Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider		Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick		Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Chinch.		Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are *Four*

A Bee	5	Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	[fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-		Ætūs, i, m.
A Butter-fly	6	Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket		§ Cīcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket		Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly		Musca, æ, f.
A Gndt		Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust		Lōcusta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.



<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		<i>Cānthāris, īdis, f.</i>
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8	<i>Vespa, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		<i>Crābro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Drone</i>		<i>Fūcus, ī, m.</i>
<i>batb not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		<i>Acūlēus, ī, m.</i>

*A SERPENT or CREEPER is*

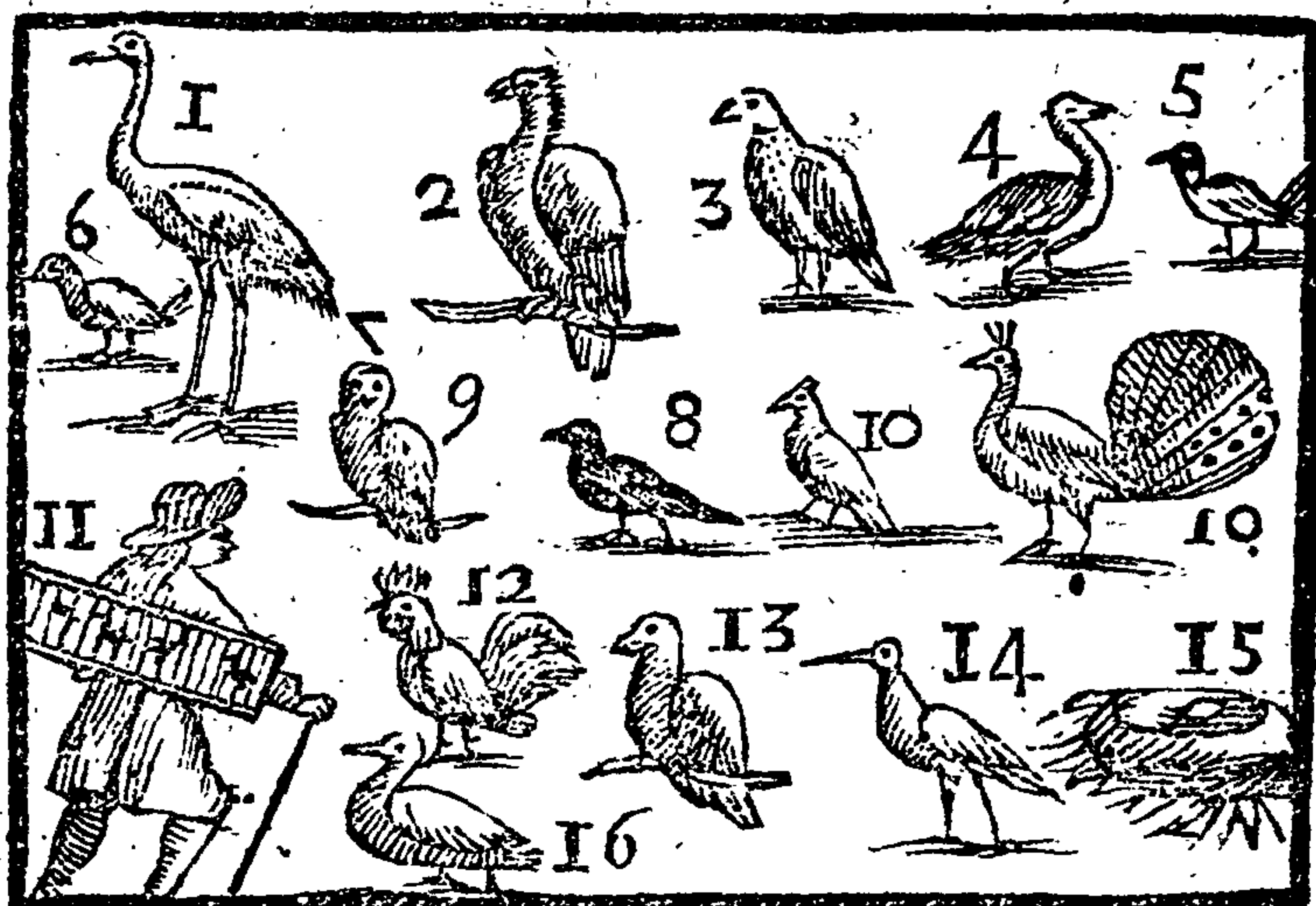
*Pool*

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	<i>Vīpēra, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Asp</i>		<i>Aspis, īdis, f.</i>
<i>A Basilisk</i>		<i>Bāsīliscus, ī, m.</i>
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	<i>Drāco, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Lizard</i>		<i>Lācertus, ī, f.</i>
<i>A Salamander</i>		<i>Sālāmandra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scorpion</i>		<i>Scorpius, ii, m.</i>
<i>A Snake</i>		<i>Or Scorpīo, ōnis, m.</i>
		<i>Cōlūber, bri, m.</i>
		<i>Nātrix, īcis, m.</i>
<i>A Water Snake</i>		<i>Or Hydrus, ī, m.</i>

*A Bee in*

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	<i>Alveāre, is, n. &amp;</i>
<i>maketh</i>		<i>Alveārium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Honey</i>		<i>Mel, is, n.</i>
<i>An Honey Comb</i>		<i>Fāvus, ī, m.</i>
<i>Wax</i>		<i>Cēra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		<i>Exāmen, īnis, n.</i>

## VII. Of BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

**A** Black Bird  
 A Chaffinch

A Gold Finch

Green Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robin Red Breast

A Starling or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

**M**ērŭla, æ, f.  
 Fringilla, æ, f.  
 Carduēlis, is, f.  
 Or, Acanthis, idis, f.  
 Chlōris, idis, f.  
 Or, Vīrēo, ōnis, m.  
 Alauda, æ, f.  
 Luscīnīa, æ, f.  
 Coturnix, icis, f.  
 Erīthacus, i, m.  
 Sturnus, i, m.  
 Turdus, i, m.  
 Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are

*A Coot*

*A Crane* 1

*A Didapper or Dob chick*

*A Duck* 16

*A Goose* 4

*An Heron*

*A Pelican*

*A Stork*

*A Swan*

*A Water Wagtail*

*King's Fisher*

Fūlica, æ, f.

& Fūlīx, icis, f.

Grus, ūis, d.

Mergus, i, m.

Anās, ātis, f.

Anser, ēris, m.

Ardēa, æ, f.

Pēlicānus, i, m.

Cicōnīa, æ, f.

Olor, ōris, m.

Or, Cygnus, i, m.

Mōtācilla, æ, f.

Halcyon,

Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

*A Crow or Rook* 8

*A Cuckow*

*An Eagle*

*An Hawk*

*A Kite or Glead*

*A Magpy or Piannet* 5

*An Owl* 9

*A Parrot* 13

*A Raven*

*A Vulture*

Cornix, icis, f.

Cūcūlus, i, m.

Aquīla, æ, f. 4

Accipiter, tris, m.

Milvus, i, m.

Or, Milūus, i, m.

Pīca, æ, f.

Noctūa, æ, f.

Or, Bubō, ōnis, m.

Psittacus, i, m.

Corvus, i, m.

Vultur, ūris, m. Or,

Vulturius, ūi, Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

*A Cock* 12

| Gallus, i, m.

Whose Female is

*A Hen*

| Gallīna, æ, f.



*A Dove or Pigeon* 10

*A Peacock* 10

*A Sparrow* 6

*A Swallow*

*Columbus, i, m.*

*Pavo, ōnis, m.*

*Passer, ĕris, m.*

*Hirundo, ĩnis, f.*

*A Cock being gelt is called*

*A Capon*

*Cāpo, ōnis, m.*

*Or, Cāpus, i, m.*

*Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as*

*A Bat*

*An Hedge Sparrow*

*A Partridge*

*A Pheasant*

*A Ring Dove*

*A Turtle Dove*

*Vespertilio, ōnis, m.*

*Currūca, æ, f.*

*Perdix, ĩcis, f.*

*Phāsiānus, i, m.*

*Pā umbes, is, f.*

*Turtur, ūris, m.*

*A BIRD bath*

*A Bill or Beak*

*A Comb or Crest*

*A Wing*

*A Feather*

*An hard Feather or Quill*

*A Crop or Crop*

*Rostrum i, n.*

*Crista, æ, f.*

*Ala, æ, f.*

*Plūma, æ, f.*

*Penna, æ, f.*

*Inglūvies, ei, f.*

*A BIRD lays in*

*A Nest* 15

*An Egg* 15

*batb*

*A White*

*A Yolk*

*A Fowler or Bird Catcher*

*Nidus, i, m.*

*Ovum, i, n.*

*Albūmen, ĩnis, n.*

*Vitellus, i, m.*

<sup>1</sup> *Auceps, cūpis, c.*

*Catcheth BIRDS with*

*Birdlime*

<sup>2</sup> *Viscum, i, n.*

*And puts them into*

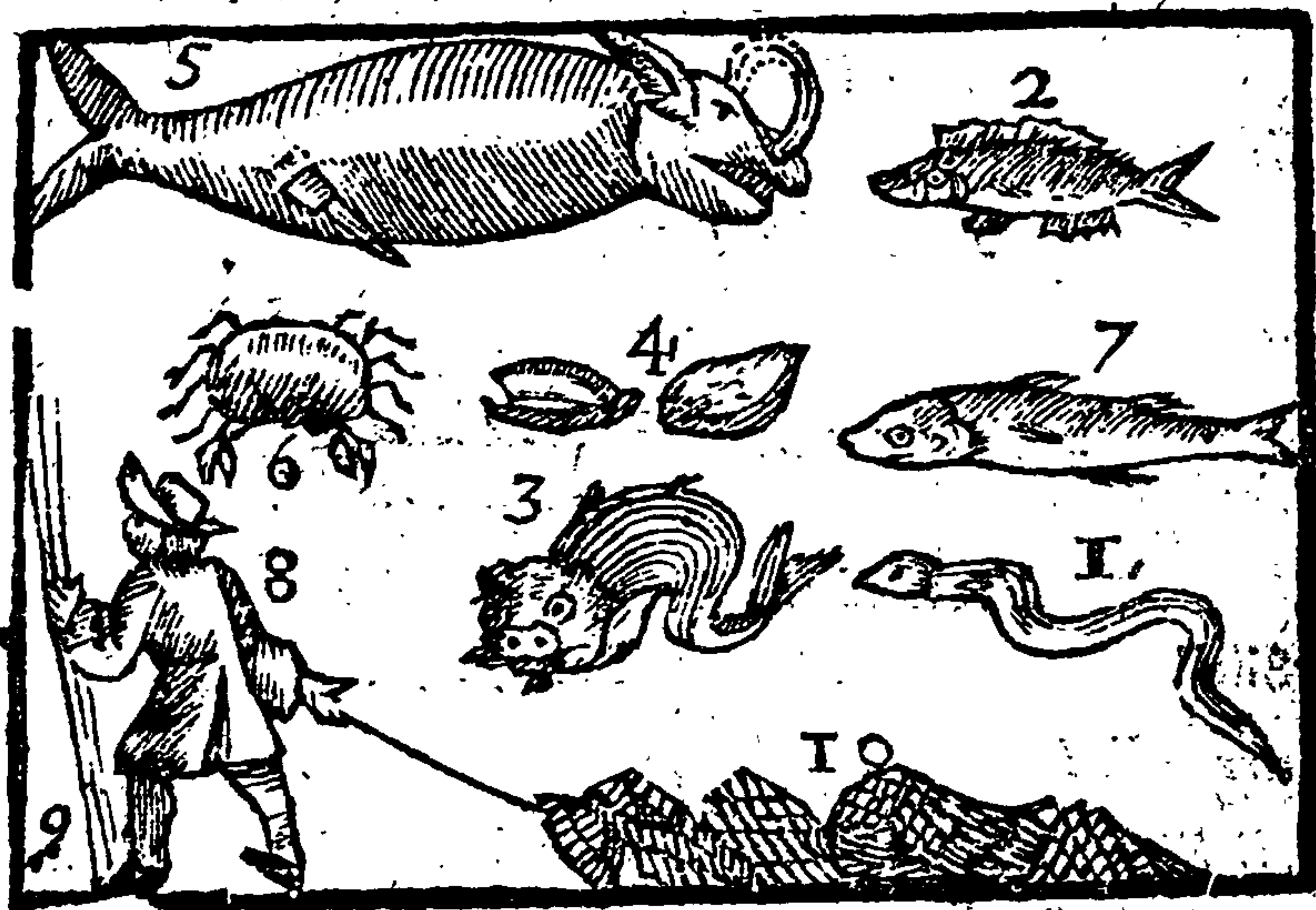
*A Cage or Aviary* 11

*Aviārium, ii, n.*

<sup>1</sup> Also a Poulterer.

<sup>2</sup> Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Mistletoe*, or *Misseldine*.

## VIII. Of FISHES.

*River and Pond FISHES are*

**A** N Eel 1  
*A Gudgeon*

A Pearch 2  
*A Pike*  
 A Tench

**A** Nguillr, æ, f.  
 Gōbius, ii, m.  
 Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.  
 Perca, æ, f.  
 Lūcius, ii, m.  
 Tinca, æ, f.

*Sea FISH are*

A Dolphin 3  
 A Mullet  
 An Oyfter 4  
 A Whale 5

Delphīnua, i, m.  
 Mugil, īlis, m.  
 Ostrēa, æ, f.  
 Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish 6

A Salmon

Cancer, i, m.

Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have also

Scales

Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

Testa, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

A Fisherman 8

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

A Net 10

Salt Fish

Hāmus, i, m.

Rēte, is, n.

Salsāmentum, i, n.



## IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



*Some are tame,*

*As*

**CATTLE**

*The labouring Beast*

**P**

*Ecus, ōris, n.  
Jumentum, i. n.*

*The Four footed Creature which flieth from Men is  
called*

**A Wild Beast**

*Fēra, æ, f.*

**Cattle is**

*All Sorts of Neat*

*Ox, Bull, or Cow*

**|**

*Bos, bōvis, m. & f.*

*This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being under-  
stood.*

A Bull 1

| Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is*

A Cow

| Vacca, æ, f.

An He Goat 2

| Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat

| Căper, ri, m.

An Hog 3

| Porcus, i, m.

A Ram

| Ariēs, ētis, m.

*Whose Female is*

A Sheep 4

| Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth*

A Calf

| Vitulus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called*

A Weather

| Vervex, ēcis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called*

An Heifer

| ūvenca, æ, f.

A She Goat

| Căpra, æ, f.

*bringeth forth*

A young Goat or Kid

| Hœdus, i, m.

*A SHEEP brings forth*

A Lamb

| Agnus, i, m.

A Sow

| Sus, suis, com.

*brings forth*

A Pig

| Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called*

A Boar Pig

| Verres, i, m.

Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the word Swine is also in English ; but with this Difference, that Swine is used in both Numbers.

A Pig

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig

<sup>1</sup> Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Afs 5

Asinus, i, m.

A Camel

Cāmēlus, i, m.

An Elephant 6

Elēphas, antie, m.

An Horse 7

Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare

Equa, æ, f.

A Mule

Mulus, i, m.

♂ Mula, æ, f.

To an HORSE belong

A Bridle 7

Frænum, i, n.

A Saddle 7

Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape 8

Sīmīus, ii, m.

Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.

A Bear 9

Ursus, i, m.

A Wild Boar

Aper, ri, m.

A Coney or Rabbit

Cūnicūlus, i, m.

A Deer 10

<sup>2</sup> Dāma, æ, f.

A Fox

Vulpes, is, f.

An Hart. or Stag

Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind

Cerva, æ, f.

which bringeth forth

A Fawn

Hinnūlus, i, m.

<sup>1</sup> Porcus, is understood.

<sup>2</sup> The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.



*An Hare* 11*An Hedge Hog**A Lion* 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.

Echīnus, i, m.

Lēo, ōnis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Lioness**A Leopard**A Mole**A Monkey or Marmoset**An Ounce**A Panther**A Porcupine**A Squirrel**A Tyger**A Wolf*

Lēæna, æ, f.

Pardus, i, m.

Talpa, æ, d.

Cercopīthēcus, i, m.

Lynx, cis, f.

Panthēra, æ, f.

Hystrix, icis, f.

Sciūrus, i, m.

Tīgris, is, f.

Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are**A Dog or Bitch* 13*A Cat* 14*A Mouse* 15*A Rat**A Weasel*

Cānis, is, com.

Fēlis, is, <sup>2</sup>.

Mus, mūrīs, m.

1

Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in**A Mouse Trap* 15

Muscipūla, æ, f. Or,

Muscipulum, i, n. Phæd.

*Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are**A Beaver**A Crocodile**A Frog**A Tortoise*

Fīber, ri, m.

<sup>2</sup> Crōcōdīlus, i, m.

Rāna, æ, f.

Testūdo, īnis, f.

<sup>1</sup> Commonly called *Sorex*.<sup>2</sup> It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.  
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-  
ling, the Young of all  
Beasts, is | Cātūlus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungūla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f. 10

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin. or Leather is | Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool | Vellus, ēris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the Skin  
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pālēar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, īdis, f.  
Or, Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

*The HORSE is remarkable for his*  
*Mane* | Jūba, æ, f.

*Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called*  
*Sewet or Tallow* | Sēbum, i, n.

*He that keepeth SHEEP is*

*A Shepherd* | Pastor, ōris, m.

*who bath*

*A Crook or Staff* | Pēdum, i, n.

*A Scrip or Wallet* | Pēra, æ, f.

*An Huntsman* | Vēnātor, oris, m.

*bath*

*An Hunting-staff, or Pole* | Vēnābŭlum, i, n.

*And allures the Beasts out of their*

*Cave or Den* | Cāverna, æ, f.

*into*

*A Pitfall* | Fōvēa, æ, f.

*A Ditch* | Scrobs, is, d. //

*Or into*

*A Net* | Cassis, is, m.



# X. Of MAN, respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

**A** Babe, Infant, or Child  
that cannot yet speak,  
then.

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A Grown Man 4

An Old Man 5.

**I**Nfans, ntis, c.

Puer, ri, m.

Adolescens, ntis, c.

Vir, viri, m.

Senex, senis.

<sup>2</sup> *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

*So in the other Sex, there is*

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	Infans — — —
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	Puella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	Virgo, ïnis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	Mulier, ëris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i>		Anus, us, f.

*A MAN by his KINDRED is*

<i>A Father</i>	Pater, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Filius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Nepos, otis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frater, tris, m.
<i>A Father-in-Law</i>	Socer, ëri, m.
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>	Gëner, ëri, m.

*The Man, that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called*

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitricus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patruus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	Avunculus, i, m.

*A Brother's or Sister's Son is called*

<i>A Nephew</i>	<sup>1</sup>
<i>A Cousin German or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	<sup>2</sup> Patruëlis, is.

<sup>1</sup> *A Nephew is called Filius Frãtris, or Filius Söröris.*

<sup>2</sup> *It is an Adjective, Frãter being understood.*

A WOMAN *by* her Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avia, æ, f.
A Daughter	Fīlia, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sōror, ōris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Sōcrus, us, f.
A Daughter-in-Law	Nūrus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Nōverca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	

## A Man too big is

A Giant	10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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## A Man too little is

A Dwarf	11	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
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## Proper Names

*The Proper Names of Men are*

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōnius, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnūs, i, m.
Charles	Cārōlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgīus, ii, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānnes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

<sup>2</sup> A Niece is called, Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sōrōris.

*Peter*



*Peter*  
*Richard*  
*Robert*  
*William*

*Petrus, i, m.*  
*Ricardus, i, m.*  
*Robertus, i, m.*  
*Gulielmus, i, m.*

*Proper Names of Women are*

*Ann*  
*Catharine*  
*Elizabeth*  
*Eve*  
*Hannah*  
*Jane*  
*Joan*  
*Mary*  
*Sarah*  
*Susan*

*Anna, æ, f.*  
*Cāthārīna, æ, f.*  
*Elizabētha, æ, f.*  
*Eva, æ, f.*  
*Hanna, æ, f.*  
*Jāna, æ, f.*  
*Joanna, æ, f.*  
*Marīa, æ, f.*  
*Sara, æ, f.*  
*Sufanna, æ, f.*

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

## XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



*Parts of the BODY are*

**T**HE Head 1  
The Trunk  
A Limb

**C**aput, itis, n.  
Truncus, i, m.  
Artus, us, m.

*On the HEAD are.*

The Hair 2

Crinis, is, m.

The Crown of the Head 1

Or, Capillus, i, m.

The Ear 3

Vertex, icis, m.

The Temples of the Head 4

Auris, is, f.

The Face

Tempora, um, pl. n.

Facies, ei, f.

*In the FACE are*

<i>The Forehead</i>	5	Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>		Vultus, us, m.
<i>The Eye</i>	6	Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i>	7	Nasus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i>	8	Os, oris, n.
<i>The Chin</i>	9	Mentum, i, n.

*In the EYE are*

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		Pupilla, æ, f.

*Out of the EYE cometh*

<i>A Tear</i>	Lachryma, æ, f.
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*The NOSE hath two*

<i>Nostrils</i>	Nares, ñum, pl. n.
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*To the MOUTH belong*

<i>The Lip</i>	Labium, ii, n.
	Or, Labrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer Cheek</i>	Gena, æ, f.

*Within the MOUTH are*

<i>The Gum</i>	Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>	Palatum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek [Mouth]</i>	Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>	Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>	Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>	Guttur, ñris, n.

Called *Album Oculi*.

*Between*



# V O C A B U L A R Y.

*Between the Head and Trunk is*

*The Neck* 10 | *Collum, i, n.*

*Parts of the Neck are*

*The fore Part or the Throttle* | *Jūgūlum, i, n.*

*The hinder Part*

*Or the Nape or Crag.* | *Cervix, cis, f.*

*Along the Throat descends*

*The Gullet* | *Gūla, æ, f.*

*That Part that lies between the bottom of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

*The Chest* | *Thōrax, ācis, m.*

*Whose fore Part is*

*The Breast* | *Pectus, ōris, n.*

*The hinder Part is*

*The Back* | *Tergum, i, n.*

*where are*

*The Shoulder* 13 | *Hūmērus, i, m.*

*The Mid-Back* | *Dorsum, i, n.*

*The Side* 14 | *Lātus, ĕris, n.*

*In the Breast is*

*The Bosom* 15 | *Sīnus, us, m.*

*The Dug* | *Mamma, æ, f.*

*which hath*

*A Nipple* | *Pāpilla, æ, f.*

*Under the Breast are*

*The Belly* | *Venter, ris, m.*

*The Navel* | *Umbilicus, i, m.*

*Below which are*

*The lower Belly* | *Abdōmen, ĩnis, n.*

*The Groin* | *Inguen, ĩnis, n.*

*In*

# The L O N D O N

*In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are*  
*The Loins* | Lumbus, i, m.

*At the lower End is*

*The Breech* | Pōdex, icis, m. or  
| Anus, i, m.

*Whose two Sides are called*

*The Buttocks* | Nātes, iam, pl. f.

*Of the Limbs.*

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow*  
*is called*

*The Arm* 18 | Brāchium, ii, n.

*The Place where we bend our ARM is called*

*The Elbow* 19 | Cūbitus, i, m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is*  
*called*

*The Fore-Arm* 20 | <sup>2</sup>  
*The Wrist* | Lācertus, i, m.

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends of*  
*the Fingers is called*

*The Hand* | Mānus, us, f.

*The HAND being closed is*

*The Fist* 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

*The HAND being spread open is*

*The Palm of the Hand* | Palma, æ, f.

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<sup>2</sup> Called Carpus, i, m.

# VOCABULARY.

## Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, īcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dīgītus, ī, m.

## On the FINGER is

A Nail below		Unguis, īs, m.
The Hip, or Haunch is		Coxa, æ, f. Or, Cōxendix, īcis, f.
The Thigh	25	Fēmūr, oris, n.
which reaches to		
The Knee	26	Gēnu, n. Undeclined.

## The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	Poples, ītis, m.
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## The Part from the KNEE to the ANGLE is

The Leg		Crūs, crūris, n.
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## The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg	29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is	30	Pes, pēdis, m.

## The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep	30	<sup>2</sup>
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## The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot	32	Planta, æ, f.
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## The FOOT hath

A Toe		<sup>3</sup>
The great Toe is	31	Hallux, ūcis, m. Or, Hallus, ī, m.

<sup>2</sup> Called Tarsus, ī, m.

<sup>3</sup> Called Digitus Pedis.



*In which PARTS are*

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sineu</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

*Between the BONES is*

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
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*The inward Parts of the Body are*

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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*In the HEAD is*

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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*In the BREAST are*

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

*In the BELLY is*

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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*In which are*

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i>	Sōmāchus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [mach]	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

*The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with*  
*A Cawl* | Omentum, i, n.

*On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth*  
*The Liver* | Jecur, ōris, n.  
 | Or, Jecinōris.

*As on the Left Side lieth*

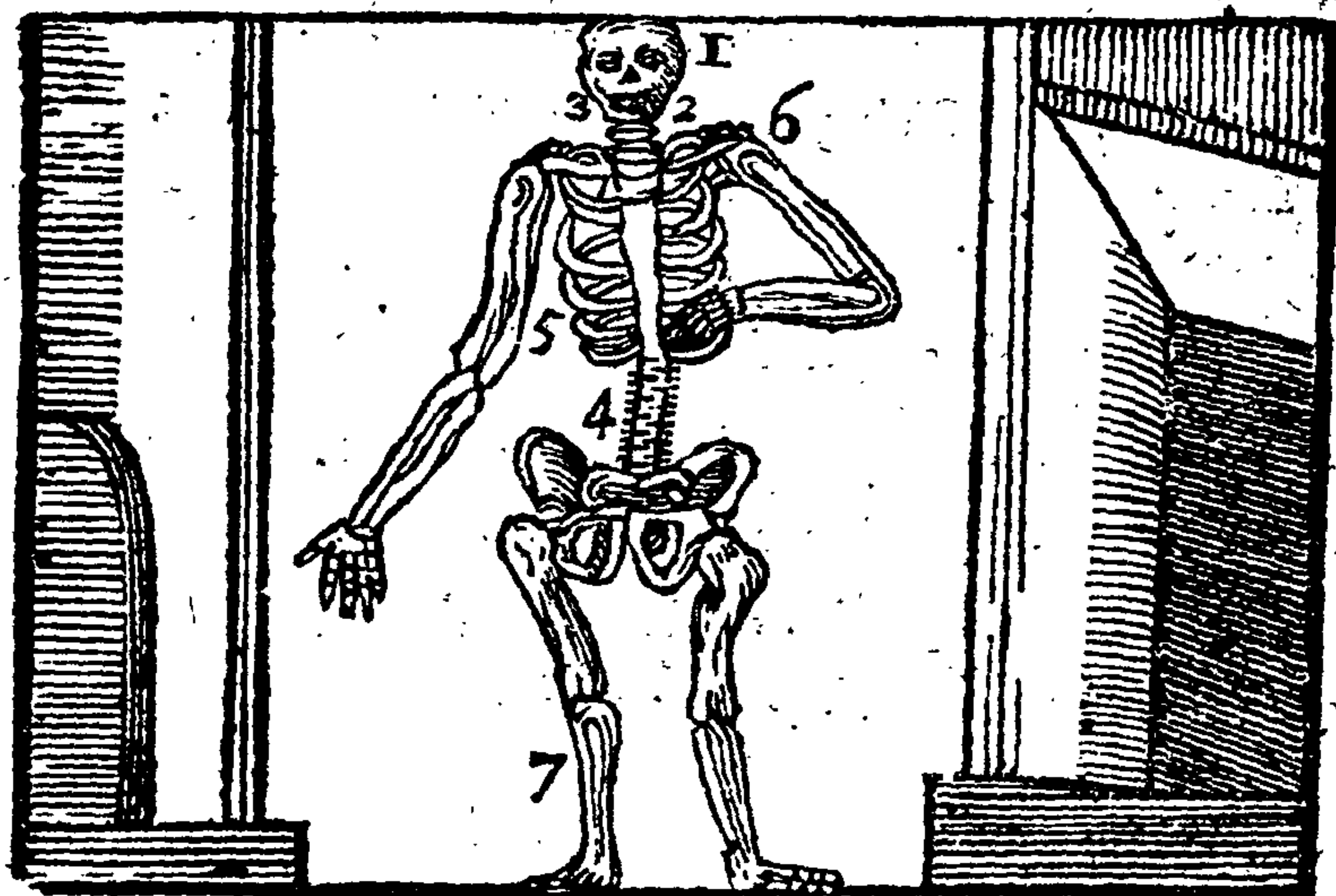
*The Spleen, or Milt* | Splen, ēnis, n.

*Then there are*

*The two Reins, or Kidneys* | Ren, rēnis, m.  
*And the Bladder (of Piss.)* | Vēsica, æ, f.

# The L O N D O N

## XII. Of the B O N E S.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300;  
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,  
and of the Limbs.

*The Bones of the Head are*

**T**HE Skull 1  
The Cheek Bone 2  
Or Jaw Bone  
With 32 Teeth 3

**C**Ranium, ii, n.  
Maxilla, æ, f.  
Or, Māla, æ, f.  
Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4  
which hath 34  
Joints, or turning Bones  
24 Ribs 5  
And the 2 shoulder Blades 6  
The Shin Bone is 7

**V**ertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.  
Costæ, ārum, pl. f.  
Scāpūla, æ, f.  
Tibīa, æ, f.

1 Spina Dorſi.

The



## The Humours of the Body are

Blood  
Gall  
Milk  
Phlegm  
Choler  
Melancholy  
Excrements, or Unclean-  
nesses to be cast out of  
the Body  
are

Sanguis, inis, m.

Fel, fellis, n.

Lac, lactis, n.

Pituita, æ, f.

Bilis, is, f.

Excrementa, orum, pl. n.

Sweat  
Spittle  
Snot  
Piss, or Urine

Sudor, ōris, m.

Saliva, æ, f.

Mucus, i, m.

Urina, æ, f.

Stercus, ōris, n.

Dung  
Blood coming from a  
Wound is

Cruor, ōris, m.

\* Bilis Atra.

XIII. Of D I S E A S E S.



*The BODY is subject to*

**A** *Wound*  
*A Sore, or Ulcer*  
*A Disease*  
*Death*

**V** *Ulnus, ěris, n.*  
*Ulcus, ěris, n.*  
*Morbus, i, m.*  
*Mors, tis, f.*

*A Wound is caused by*

*A Stroke*  
*A Stripe or Blow*  
*A Wale on the Flesh after*  
*Whipping is*

*Plāga, æ, f.*  
*Verber, ěris, n.*  
*Vibex, ěis, f.*

*After a Wound is cured there remains*

*A Scar*

*Cicatrix, ěis, f.*

*Disease*

## DISEASES are

*A Consumption**A Cough**An Hydropsy**Or Dropsy**The Fever or Ague**The Gout**The Itch**Madness**The Plague**The Stone*

Tābes, is, f.

Tussis, is, f.

Hydrops, ōpis, m.

Fēbris, is, f.

Pōdāgra, æ, f.

Scābies, ei, f.

Insānia, æ, f.

Pestis, is, f.

Calcūlus, i, m.

*The Physician* 1

Mēdicus, i, m.

*For the curing of DISEASES gives**Physick* 2

Mēdicīna, æ, f.

*He doth also sell**A Medicīne**Or a Remedy**Poison**An Ointment*

Mēdicāmen, nis, n.

Or Rēmēdium, ii, n.

Vēnēnum, i, n.

Unguentum, i, n.

*When there is no DISEASE, there is**Health or Welfare**Strength*

Sālus, ūtis, f.

Rōbur, ōris, n.

This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.



# XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man is

**A**<sup>MIND</sup>  
Reason  
Will

**M**<sup>Ens, tis, f.</sup>  
Or, "Anīmus, i, m.  
Rātio, ōnis, f.  
Vōluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND  
are

Love	Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	Odium, ii, n.
Joy	Gaudium, ii, n.
Pleasure	Vōluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Desire	Dēsidērium, ii, n.
Fear	Tīmor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mētus, us, m.
Shame	Pūdor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage	Fūrōr, ōris, m.
Envy	Invidiā, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger | Fāmes, is, f.

Want of Drink, or

Thirst | Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness | Mācies, ei, f.

*Men have*

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vis, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, ōpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxilium, ii, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, ōris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ĕris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nĕgōtium, ii, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Offīcium, ii, n.

*Which should be done with*

<i>Counsel</i>	Consilium, ii, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, æ, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, ii, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lābor, ōris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fīdes, ei, f.
<i>From Delay</i>	Mōra, æ, f.
<i>to do these Things cometh</i>	
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.

## XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



*For the Maintenance of the Body there is*

**P**rovision or Plenty  
Food or MEAT  
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions  
of MEAT and DRINK  
for Men, is called  
Food, or any Thing that  
is eaten with Bread  
(especially Fish) is*

**C**opia, æ, f.  
Cibus, i, m.  
Potus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, or us, m. & f.  
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.



*For EATING there is*

<i>Bread</i>	Pānis, is, m.
<i>Butter</i>	Butyrum, i, n.
<i>Cheese</i>	Cāsēus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
<i>The Butcher</i>	Lānūs, ii, m.
<i>Sells in</i>	
<i>The Shambles</i>	Mācellum, i, n.
<i>Beef</i>	

*Of a Hog they make*

<i>Bacon</i>	Lardum, i, n.
<i>A Gammon of Bacon with</i>	
<i>the Leg on, is</i>	Perna, æ, f.

*There are also for Eating.*

<i>A Pudding</i>	Fartur, i, n.
<i>A Cake</i>	Plācenta, æ, f.
<i>Pottage or Broth</i>	Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Pap or Water-gruel</i>	Puls, pultis, f.

*The Romans expressed the Name of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as*

<i>Beef</i>	Cāro Būbūla
<i>Or, Ox's Flesh</i>	
<i>Lamb</i>	Cāro Agnīna
<i>Or, Lamb's Flesh</i>	
<i>Mutton</i>	Cāro Ovina
<i>Or, Sheep's Flesh</i>	
<i>Pork</i>	Cāro Sūilla
<i>Or, Hog's Flesh</i>	
<i>Veal</i>	Cāro Vitūlīna
<i>Or, Calf's Flesh</i>	
<i>Venison</i>	Cāro Fērīna

\* Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Pulmentarium, ii, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

Olēum, i, n.

Acētum, i, n.

*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner**A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's**Luncheon*

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, ii, n.

Cæna, æ, f.

Mērenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale, or Beer* 2*Wine* 3*which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5*eateth of**Dainties, or good Chear**A Mess or Dish of Meat**born to the Table**A Morsel or Mouthful, is*

Cervicia, æ, f.

Vinum, i, n.

Fæx, fæcis, f.

Convivium, ii, n.

Epulum, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. &amp; f.

Or, Conviva, æ, m. &amp; f.

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Buccæa, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.

Pōpīna, æ, f.

\* These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

*A Vintner*

# V O C A B U L A R Y.

*A Vintner or Alehouse Man  
selletb Wine, or Ale  
in  
A Tavern or Alehouse*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

## XVI. Of A P P A R E L.



*For CLOTHING of the Body.*

**T** H E Taylor 1  
maketh with  
Thread  
And a Needle  
of  
Cloth 2  
A Garment

**S** Artor, ōnis, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, us, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Vestis, is, f.



## On the HEAD is worn

An Hat or Cap 3	1 Pīlĕum, i, n.
	Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.
	Or, Gālĕrus, i, m.
A Peruke or Perriwig 4	Cālĕndrum, i, n.

## About the Body is worn

A Close Coat	Tūnica, æ, f.
A Great Coat	Lăcĕrna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat - 5	Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak 6	Pallĭum, ii, n.
A Gown 7	Tōga, æ, f.

## You may call in Latin

Breeches 8	2 Fĕmōrālia, um, pl. n.
Stockings 9 are tied with	Tībīālia, um, pl. n.
A Garter	Periscĕlis, ĭdis, f.

<sup>1</sup> The *Romans* ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

<sup>2</sup> The *Romans* in no respect differ more from the Modern Drefs, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmōrālia, Tībīālia.

*A Shoemaker* 10  
*maketh*

*A Shoe* 11

*A Buskin, or High Shoe*

*A Sock*

*A Slipper*

*A Boot, or Greave* 12

*A Spur is* 13

*A Button or Buckle*

*Shoe String or Shoe*

*Latchet*

*String or Point*

*Girdle*

*A Fillet*

*A thin Sash*

*Or, Swaddling Band*

*Sūtor, ōris, m.*

*Calceus, i, m.*

*Cōthurnus, i, m.*

*Soccus, i, m.*

*Crēpida, æ, f.*

*Ocrēa, æ, f.*

*Calcar, āris, n.*

*Fībūla, æ, f.*

*Corrīgia, æ, f.*

*Līgūla, æ, f.*

*Cingūlum, i, n.*

*Vitta, æ, f.*

*Fascia, æ, f.*

*On the FINGER is put*

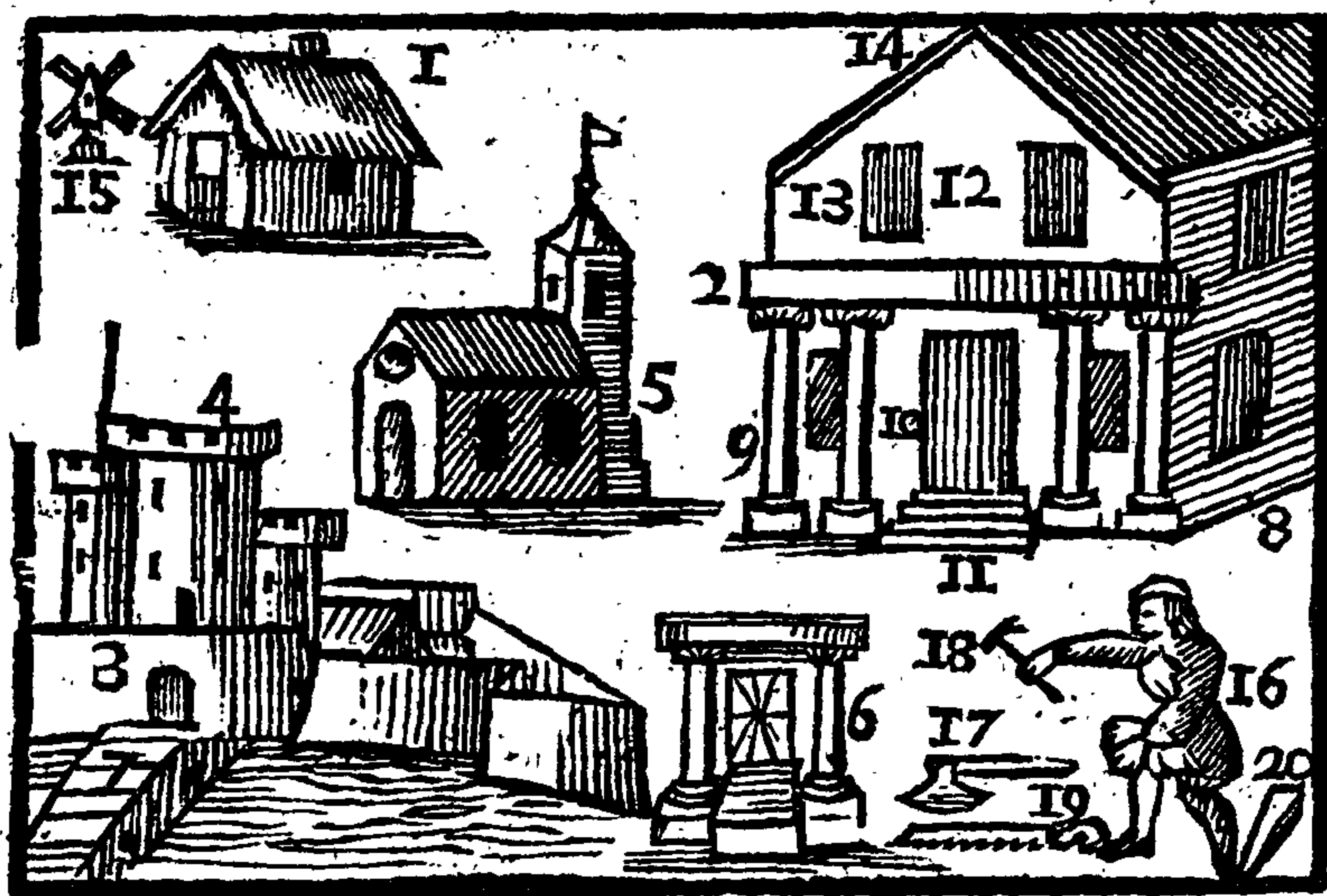
*A Ring*

*Annūlus, i, m.*

\* This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

# The L O N D O N

## XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



**A** Building

**I** **Æ** Des, is, f.

*Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as*

*An House*

*Dōmus, us, & i, f.*

*A Cot or Cottage 1*

*Cāsa, æ, f.*

*Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as*

*A Palace 2*

*Pālātium, ii, n.*

*A Fort or Castle 3*

*Arx, cis; f.*

*A Tower 4*

*Turris, is, f.*

*Or, for Religious Worship.*

*A Temple 5*

*Templum, i, n.*

*Ara, æ, f.*

*An Altar 6*

*Or, Altāre, is, n.*



*For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health.*

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>	Balneum, i, n.

*For selling of Goods in, there is*

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
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*For Passage they make*

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

*For Walking in there is*

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, us, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, ii, n.

*For Passage over the Water there is*

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
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*For Passage for foul Water there is*

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōaca, æ, f.
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*In a Building there is*

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pāries, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angulus, i, m.

*Parts of the House are*

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ium, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, ii, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

*You go over*

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Līmen, inis, n.
<i>into</i>	
<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.

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<i>The Dining Room</i>	<i>Triclinium, ii, n.</i>
<i>The Inner Room</i>	<i>Conclāve, is, n.</i>
<i>The Kitchen</i>	<i>Culina, æ, f.</i>
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	<i>Promtuarium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any Thing in.</i>	<i>Armārium, ii, n.</i>
<i>By a Step or Stair you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	<i>Cubiculum, i, n.</i>
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	<i>Museum, i, n.</i>
<i>The Upper Room 12</i>	<i>Coenaculum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Room bath</i>	
<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	<sup>1</sup> <i>Camera, æ, f.</i> <i>Or, Fornix, icis, f.</i>
	<sup>2</sup> <i>Caminus, i, m.</i> <i>Or, Focus, i, m.</i>
<i>An Hearth, or Fire place</i>	
<i>On the Outside of the House appears</i>	
<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	<sup>3</sup> <i>Pergula, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Window 13</i>	<i>Fenestra, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Roof of the House 14</i>	<i>Tectum, i, n.</i>
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	<i>Culmen, inis, n.</i> <i>Or, Fastigium, ii, n.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Quid? Cum Picens excerpens Semina pomis  
Gaudes, si Cameram percussit forte. *Horace.*

<sup>2</sup> See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

<sup>3</sup> Pergula is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

*An House is supported by**A Beam of the House*

Trabs, is, f.

*A Rafter*

Tignum, i, n.

*Doors have**A Post*

Postis, is, m.

*A Hinge*

Cardo, inis, d.

*A Chain*

Cătēna, æ, f.

*A Bar, or Bolt*

Obex, icis, d.

*A Lock*

Or, Pelsūlus, i, m.

Sēra, æ, f.

*Which is opened by**A Key*

Clāvis, is, f.

*Under the House is**A Cellar*

Cella, æ, f.

*Out-Houses are**A Stall or Stable  
in which is*

Stābŭlum, i, n.

*A Crip or Manger*

Præsēpe, is, n.

*A Mill* 15

Mōla, æ, f.

*A Privy, or House of Of-*

Fōrică, æ, f.

*A Well*

[sic] Pūteus, i, m.

*A Company of Houses are**A Street or Row*

Vīcus, i, m.

*A Town*

Oppidum, i, n.

*A City*

Urbs, is, f.

*To a City or Town belong**A Gate*

Porta, æ, f.

*A Wall*

Mūrus, i, m.

*Or Walls*

Moenia, um. pl. n.



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*A Market, or Place where  
Courts are kept* | *Fōrum, i, n.*

## *A Building is made by*

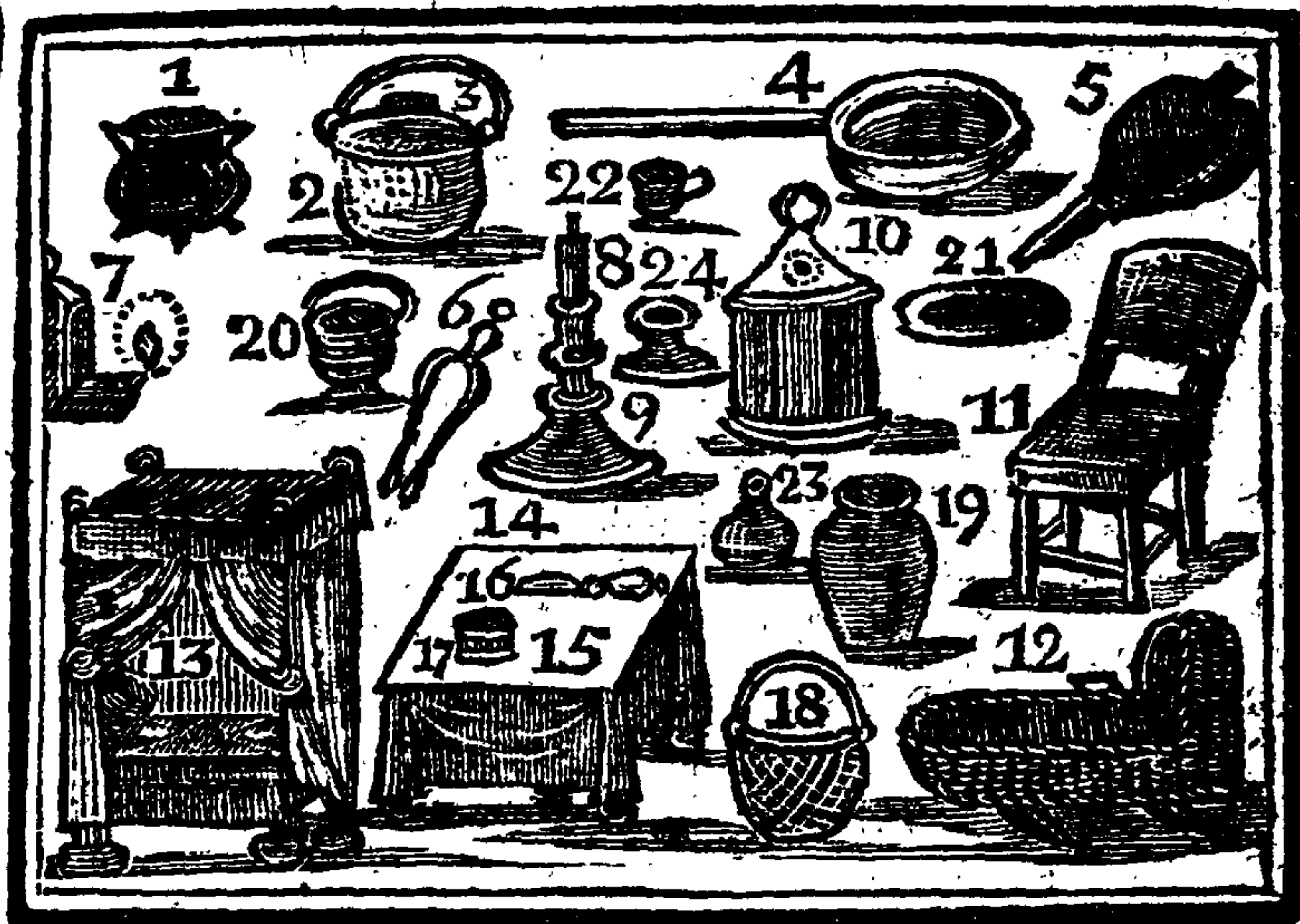
<i>A Workman</i> 16 <i>who cutteth</i>	<i>Fāber, ri, m.</i>
<i>A Plank</i>	<i>Planca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i>	<i>Tābula, æ, f.</i>
<i>Ax, or Hatchet</i> 17 <i>He useth also</i>	<i>Sēcūris, is, f.</i>
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	<i>Mallēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Saw</i> 19	<i>Serra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A File</i>	<i>Līma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	<i>Cuneus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Square</i>	<i>Norma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	<i>Vectis, is, m.</i>
<i>Glue</i>	<i>Glūten, īnis, n.</i>
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	<i>Clāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Brick is</i>	<i>Lāter, ēris, m.</i>

## *A Smith worketh Iron upon*

*An Anvil* | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

<sup>a</sup> This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



*All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called*

**F**URNITURE, or  
HOUSEHOLD STUFF  
*A whole Set of any Things  
whereby one is furnish-  
ed, is*

**S**<sup>u</sup>pellex, etilis, f.

<sup>1</sup> Instrūmentum, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> Boves, Jumenta & Instrūmentum, Rusticum,  
*Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.*

*For*

*For dressing of Viſuals there are*

<i>A Pot</i> 1	Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Caldron, or Kettle</i> 2	Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which hath</i>	
<i>A Cover or Lid</i> 3	Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i> 4	Sartāgo, īnis, f.

*For Blowing of the Fire there is*

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i> 5	Follis, is, m.
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*For taking up Coals*

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i> 6	Forceps, īpis, d.
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*For giving a Light there are*

<i>A Lamp or Light</i> 7	Lūcerna, æ, f.
	Or Lampas, ādis, f.
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>	Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i> 8	Candēla, æ, f.
<i>which is put into</i>	
<i>A Candlestick</i> 9	Candēlābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i> [10	Lāterna, æ, f.

*For sitting upon there is*

<i>A Seat</i>	Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>	Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot stool, or low Seat</i>	Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>	Scāmnum, i, n.

*For sitting and leaning on there are*

<i>A Chair</i> 11	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>	Pulvīnus, i, m.

*For lying and sleeping on there are*

<i>A Cradle</i> 12	Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>	Lectus, i, m.



*For putting Things upon there are*

<i>A Table</i> 14	<i>Menſa, æ, f.</i>
<i>on which are put</i>	
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15	<i>Mantile, is, n.</i>
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	<i>Mappa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Carpet</i>	<i>Tāpes, ētis, m.</i>

*For cutting of Things there is*

<i>A Knife</i> 16	<i>Culter, tri, m.</i>
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*There are for keeping and carriage of Things.*

<i>A Veſſel</i>	<i>Vas, vaſis, n.</i>
<i>A Sheath or Caſe,</i>	<i>Thēca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	<i>Saccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Purſe</i>	<i>Crūmēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	<i>Vāgīna, æ, f.</i>

*Such Veſſels as ſerve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are*

<i>A Box</i> 17	<i>Pyxis, ūdis, f.</i>
<i>A Coffe or Cheſt</i>	<i>Arca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Deſk</i>	<i>Scrīnium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Baſket</i> 18	<i>Corbis, is, d.</i>

*Veſſels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and ſerved for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are*

<i>A Jar</i> 19	<i>Dolium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Great Wine Veſſel</i>	<sup>1</sup> <i>Cādus, i, m.</i>
<i>Another ſomething leſs than the Cādus</i>	<sup>2</sup> <i>Amphōra, æ, f.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts).

<sup>2</sup> This ſome reckon to have been about the Bigneſs of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

*Small Vessels for holding Water, are*

<i>A Pitcher</i>		<i>Urcēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	20	<i>Sītūla, æ, f.</i>

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are*

<i>A Dish</i>	21	<i>Discus, i, m.</i>
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>		<i>Pătēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Trencher</i>		<sup>1</sup>

*Drinking Vessels are*

<i>Any kind of Cup</i>	22	<i>Pōcŭlum, i, n.</i>
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>		<i>Pătēra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>		<i>Ampulla, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or a Bottle</i>	23	
<i>A Drinking Glass</i>	*	
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>		
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>		<i>Ansa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>		

*Salt is put into*

<i>A Salt-seller</i>	24	<i>Sālīnum, i, n.</i>
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*For the Adornment of a Room there are*

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>		<i>Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.</i>
<i>A Picture</i>		<i>Pictūra, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Image</i>		<i>Imāgo, inis, f.</i>
		<i>Or Simŭlācrum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Looking-glass</i>		<i>Spēcŭlum, i, n.</i>

<sup>1</sup> You may call it *Quādra, æ, f.*\* *Cālix Vitreus.*

*For cleaning of a Room they use*

*A Brom, or Beesom* | Scōpa, æ, f.

*And they throw over the Room to keep it clean*

*Saw-dust* | Scobs, öbis, f.

*For the holding of Urine there is*

*A Urinal, or Chamber Pot* | Mātūla, æ, f.

## XIX. Of the C O U N T R Y, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



*HOUSE and LAND out of Town is*

**T** H E Country

*A Country Farm* 1

**R** U S, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii, n.

**L A N D** is

*A Court, or Plat*

*A Field* 2

Arēa, æ, f.

Ager, gri, m.

*Land*



*Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is*  
*A Garden* | Hortus, i, m.

*Land for FRUIT TREES is*  
*An Orchard* | Pōmārium, ii, n.

*Land for CORN is*  
*Arable Land*  
*Or Land fit for Plowing* | <sup>1</sup> Arvum, i, n.

*Land for HAY is*  
*A Meadow* | Prātum, i, n.

*Land for BEASTS is*  
*Pasture-Ground* | <sup>2</sup> Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

*Land is tilled by*  
*An HUSBANDMAN*  
*The Plowman* 3 | Agricōla, æ, m.  
*breaks up the Earth with*  
*A Plow* 4 | Arātōr, ōris, m.  
 | Arātrum, i, n.

*Parts of the Plow are*  
*The Plow Tail or Handle* 5 | Stīva, æ, f.  
*The Plow-Share* 6 | Vōmis.  
 | & Vōmer, ēris, m.

<sup>1</sup> Rus is understood.

<sup>2</sup> Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues & pascua reddere rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

*By the Plow is made*

*A Furrow*

| Sulcus, i, m.

*The Husbandman soweth*

*Seed*

| Sēmen, īnis, n.

*The Ground is made even with*

*An Harrow, or Rake* 7

| Rastrum, i, n.

| Pl. Rastrī, ōrum, m.

*When the Corn looks Yellow, then comes*

*The Harvest*

| Messis, is, f.

*Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called*

*Hay*

| Fœnum, i, n.

*which is put into*

*A Barn* 8

| Horreum, i, n.

*A Garden is looked after by*

*A GARDENER*

| <sup>2</sup>

*Who maketh for Defence of the Garden*

*An Hedge*

| Sēpes, is, f.

*with a*

*Bramble or Bryar*

| Sentis, is, m.

*To Husbandry also belong*

*A Sieve* 9

| Crībrum, i, n.

*A Sickle or Scythe* 10

| Falx, cis, f.

*A Spade* 11

| Līgo, ōnis, m.

*A Fork* 12

| Furca, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Also a *Wine-Cellar*.

<sup>2</sup> Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who though very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening,) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

*For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is*

*A Cart or Waggon* 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

*An heavy Body is*

*A Burthen* | *Onus, ĕris, n.*  
*A Weight* | *Pondus, ĕris, n.*

*For TRAVELLING or Going*

*A Journey* | *Iter, itinĕris, n.*  
*there is*

*A Coach or Chariot* 14 | *Currus, us, m.*

*He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called*

*A Coachman or Carter* | *Aurġga, æ, m. & f.*  
*who useth*

*A Whip, or Goad* | *Stimulus, i, m.*

*To a COACH or WAGGON belong*

*A Pole* | *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

*An Axle-tree* 16 | *Axis, is, m.*

*A Wheel* 17 | *Rŏta, æ, f.*

*A Spoke* | *Rădius, ii, m.*

*For the BEASTS are*

*A Yoke* | *Jŭgum, i, n.*

*The Reins* | *Hăbĕna, æ, f.*

Or *Lŏrum, i, n.*

*A Pack or Fardel* | *Sarcĭna, æ, f.*

*is carried in*

*Dorsets or Pack Saddles* | *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*



## XX. Of SOCIETIES.



*Men join together into*

**A** Family  
 A CORPORATION  
 A KINGDOM  
 A SCHOOL  
 A CHURCH

**F**amilia, æ, f.  
 Civitas, tis, f.  
 Regnum, i, n.  
 Schola, æ, f.  
 Ecclēsia, æ, f.

*In a FAMILY are*

*An Husband* 1  
*A Wife* 2  
*The Lord, or Master*  
*The Lady, or Dame*  
*The Master*  
*The Mistress*

Vir, ri, m.  
 Uxor, ōris, f.  
 Dōminus, i, m.  
 Dōmīna, æ, f.  
 Hērūs, i, m.  
 Hēra, æ, f.

It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man Servant</i>	3	Fāmūlus, i, m.
<i>An Handmaid, or Maid-</i>		Ancīlla, æ, f.
<i>servant</i>	4	
<i>In</i>		
<i>Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

*A Wife bringeth*

<i>A Dowry or Portion</i>	Dos, dōtis, f.
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*In a CORPORATION are*

<i>A Citizen</i>	Cīvis, is, m, & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i>	5 Māgistrātus, us, m.

*In a KINGDOM are*

<i>A KING</i>	6 Rex, regis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i>	7 Rēgīna, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>	Pōpūlus, i, m.

*The KING hath*

<i>A Crown</i>	8 Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i>	9 Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i>	10 Thrōnus, i, m.
	Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

*The PEOPLE are*

<i>The Nobles</i>	Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i>	11 Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>	Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

*A Company of People is*

<i>A Tribe</i>	Trībus, us, f.
<i>A Rout</i>	Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>	Gens, tis, f.
	Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

## XXI. The SCHOOL.



<b>A</b> School 1 are	<i>In</i> <b>S</b> Chöla, æ, f.
A Master	Māgister, tri, m.
A SCHOLAR 3	Discipulus, i, m.

*Men declare their Thoughts by*

*Speech, or Discourse* | Sermo, ōnis, m.

*In Speech there are*

A Letter	Littera, æ, f.
A Syllable	Syllaba, æ, f.
A Word	Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech



*Speech is*

A Fable or Tale

Fābŭla, æ, f.

An History

Histōria, æ, f.

A Joke or Jest

Jocus, i, m.

Fame or Talk

Fāma, æ, f.

*Speech written down is*

A Letter or Epistle

Epistōla, æ, f.

A Book 4\*

Liber, ri, m.

*A Book hath*

A Writer, or Author

Auctor, ōris, m.

A Title 5

Tītulus, i, m.

A Side, or Page 6

Pāgina, æ, f.

*A Writer is X*

A Poet

Pōēta, æ, m.

*who writeth*

One single Verse

Versus, us, m.

A Poem, or Copy of Verses

Carmen, inis, n.

*For Writing they use*

A Pen 7

Penna, æ f.

INK 8

Sēpia, æ, f.

Paper 9

Pāpyrus, i, f.

Or, Charta, æ, f.

\* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

† It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

*A Pen bath*

<i>A Slit</i> <i>and is made by</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>A Pen-knife</i> 10	Scalpellum, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnĕa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

*If Care is not taken, they make*

<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendum, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītŭra, æ, f.

*For Correction the Master bath*

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fĕrŭla, æ, f.

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<sup>1</sup> This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

**J**esus  
Christ  
An Apostle  
A Bishop  
*A Priest*  
*An Elder*  
A Deacon

**J**esus, ū, m.  
Christus, us, i, m.  
Apōstōlus. i, m.  
Episcōpus, i, m.  
\* Sacerdos, ōtis, m. & f.  
Presbyter, i, m.  
Diaconus, i, m.

*The* WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

| \* Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

*In*



*In the Church there is*

*A Pulpit* 3  
*Out of which*  
*The Preacher*  
*preacheth*  
*A Sermon*

*Or, readeth*  
*The Bible*  
*The Testament*  
*The Gospel*

*In the Church Yard* 4  
*there is*

*A Grave* 5  
*A Monument* 6  
*A Funeral is* 7

\* Suggestum, i, n.

\* Conciōnātor, ōris, m.

\* Concĭo, ōnis, f.

Biblĭa, ōrum, pl. n.

Testāmentum, i, n.

Evangelĭum, ii, n.

\* Sēpulcrētum, i, n.

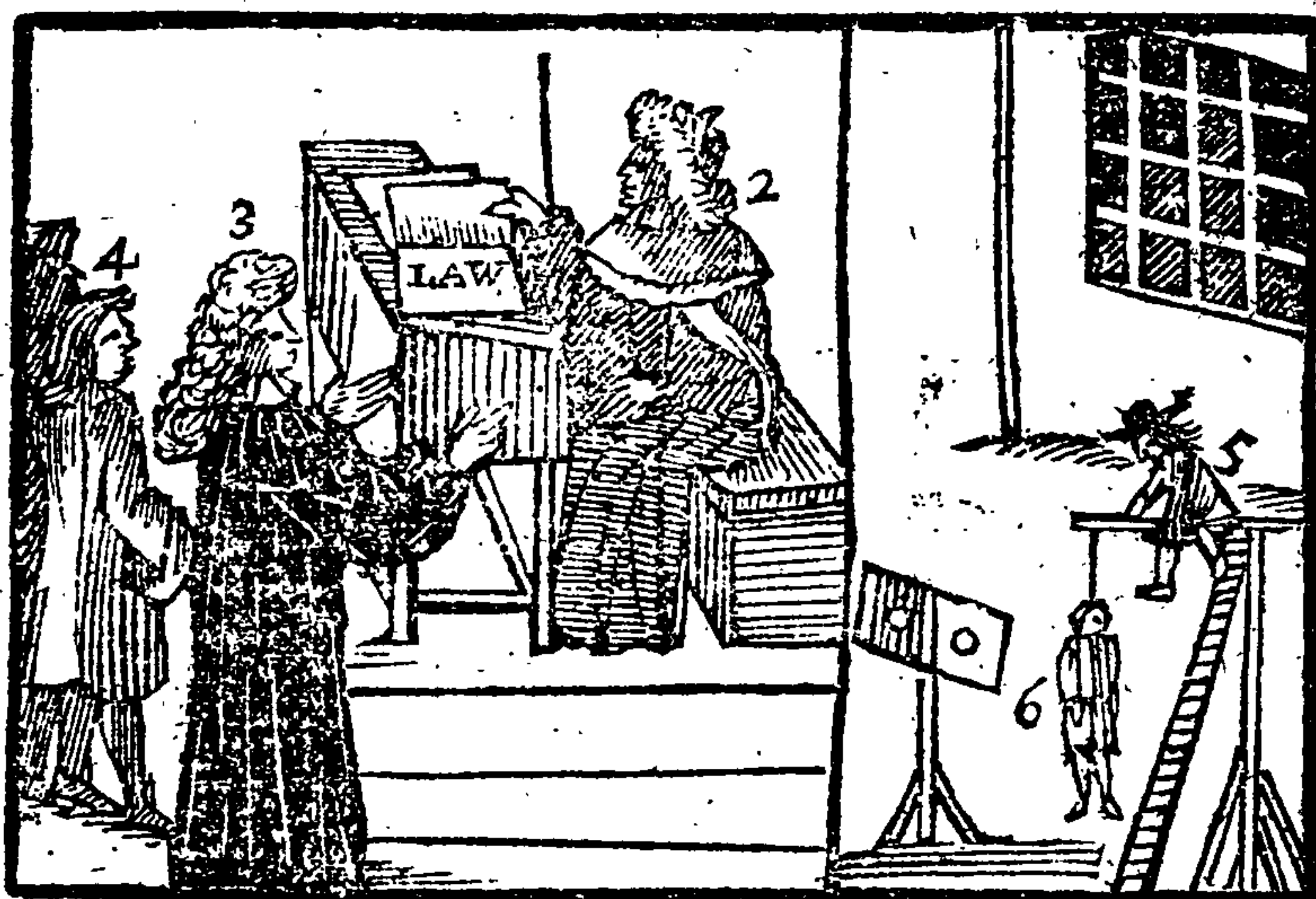
\* Sēpulcrum, i, n.

\* Mōnĭmentum, i, n.

\* Fūnus ěris, n.

\* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (\*) before them.

## XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



*In GOVERNMENT there are*

**A** Law 1  
An Example

**L** Ex, ēgis, f.  
Exemplum, i, n.

*In Law there are*

*A Judge* 2

*A Counsellor* 3

*A Witness* 4

Jūdex, ĩcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

*The Judge hath for Writing*

*A Secretary, or Scribe*

| Scriba, æ, m.

*For speaking publickly*

*A Cryer*

| Præco, ōnis, m.

*For*

*For executing the Sentence*

<i>A Hangman</i>		
<i>Or, Jack Ketch</i>	5	Carnifex, icis, m.

*The Law commands to give every Thing*

<i>Right, or Due,</i>		Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Worth, or Price</i>		Prētium, ii, n.

*The Law also giveih*

<i>Punishment</i>		Poena, æ, f.
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*To those who are guilty of*

<i>Vice</i>		Vitium, ii, n.
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*A Vicious Deed is*

<i>A Fault</i>		Culpa, æ, f.
<i>A Crime</i>		Crīmen, inis, n.
<i>Killany</i>		Scēlus, ěris, n.

*A Crime is*

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>		Dōlus, i, m.
<i>A Lie</i>		Mendācium, ii, n.
<i>Fraud</i>		Fraus, dis, f.
<i>Lewdness</i>		Luxus, us, m.
<i>Theft</i>		Furtum, i, n.

*Persons guilty of Crimes are*

<i>An Adulterer</i>		Adulter, ěri, m.
<i>A Robber or Cut-throat</i>	6	Latro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Thief</i>	6	Fur, fūris, m.
<i>A Whore</i>		Mēřetrix, cis, f.



*Punishments are*

<i>Banishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, ii, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, necis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignominia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Muilt</i>	Multa, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, eris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, eris, m.

*Sometimes the Judge giveth*

<i>Pardon</i>	Venia, æ, f.
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*They who practise*

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, utis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Præmium, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Donum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Gloria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stipis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Honor, oris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dæcus, oris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Mercēs, edis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecunia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or  
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.



*The joining of the Force and Arms of many against  
others, is called*

WAR | BELLUM, i, n.

*The being without mutual Opposition*

Peace | PAX, pācis, f.

*In Peace, there is*

Agreement	Concordia, æ, f.
A League	Fœdus, ĕris, n.
Quiet	Quies, tis, f.
Leisure	Otium, ii, n.
Play	Lūdus, i, m.

*But in War there is*

<i>Disagreement</i>	<i>Discordia, æ, f.</i>
<i>Danger</i>	<i>Pēricūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>Strife</i>	<i>Lis, lītis, f.</i>
<i>Quarrel</i>	<i>Jurgium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	<i>Tūmultus, i, m.</i>
<i>An Enemy</i>	<i>Hostis, is, m. &amp; f.</i>
<i>A Fight</i>	<i>Pugna, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, Battle</i>	<i>Prælium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Stratagems</i>	<i>Insidiæ, ārum, pl. f.</i>
<i>Slaughter</i>	<i>Cædes, is, f.</i>
<i>Ruin</i>	<i>Rūina, æ, f.</i>
<i>Destruction</i>	<i>Pernīcies, ei, f.</i>
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	<i>Or, Exitium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Or Penury</i>	<i>Pēnūrīa, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Conqueror</i>	<i>Victor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>after the Fight hath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	<i>Victōriā, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Triumph</i>	<i>Triumphus, i, m.</i>

*As on the other Side there is*

<i>Flight</i>	<i>Fūga, æ, f.</i>
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>	
<i>A Leader or Captain 1</i>	<i>Dux, dūcis, m. &amp; f.</i>
<i>A Trumpeter 2</i>	<i>Tūbīcen, īnis, m.</i>
<i>An Ensign</i>	
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	<i>Vexillārius, ii, m.</i>
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign or Standard 3</i>	<i>Vexillum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Soldier</i>	<i>Miles, ītis, m. &amp; f.</i>
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>	
<i>Beginner at any Business</i>	<i>Tīro, ōnis, m.</i>

*A Horse-*



*A Horseman* 3

*A Footman* 4

*who bath*

*A Companion*

*A Guardian*

*Eques, itis, m.*

*Pēdes, itis, m.*

*Cōmes, itis, m. & f.*

*Custos, ōdis, m. & f.*

*The whole Body of Force is called*

*An Army*

*Exercitus, us, m.*

*A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence*

*Arms, or Weapons*

*Arma, ōrum, pl. n.*

*Offensive Arms are*

*A Club*

*Fustis, is, m.*

*Staff or Stick*

*Bācūlus, i, m.*

*Or, Bācūlum, i, n.*

*A Sword* 6

*Ensis, is, m.*

*Or, Glādius, ii, m.*

*A Spear or Lance* 7

*Hasta, æ, f.*

*A Dart or Javelin*

*Jācūlum, i, n.*

*A Sling*

*Funda, æ, f.*

*An Arrow*

*Sāgitta, æ, f.*

*which is shot out of*

*A Bow* 8

*Arcus, us, m.*

*A Quiver of Arrows*

*Phārētra, æ, f.*

*Any Weapon that may be  
thrown with the Hand,  
as a Dart, &c. is called*

*Tēlum, i, n.*

*A Point of a Sword, or  
other Weapon*

*Mūcro, ōnis, m.*

*Or, Cuspis, idis, f.*

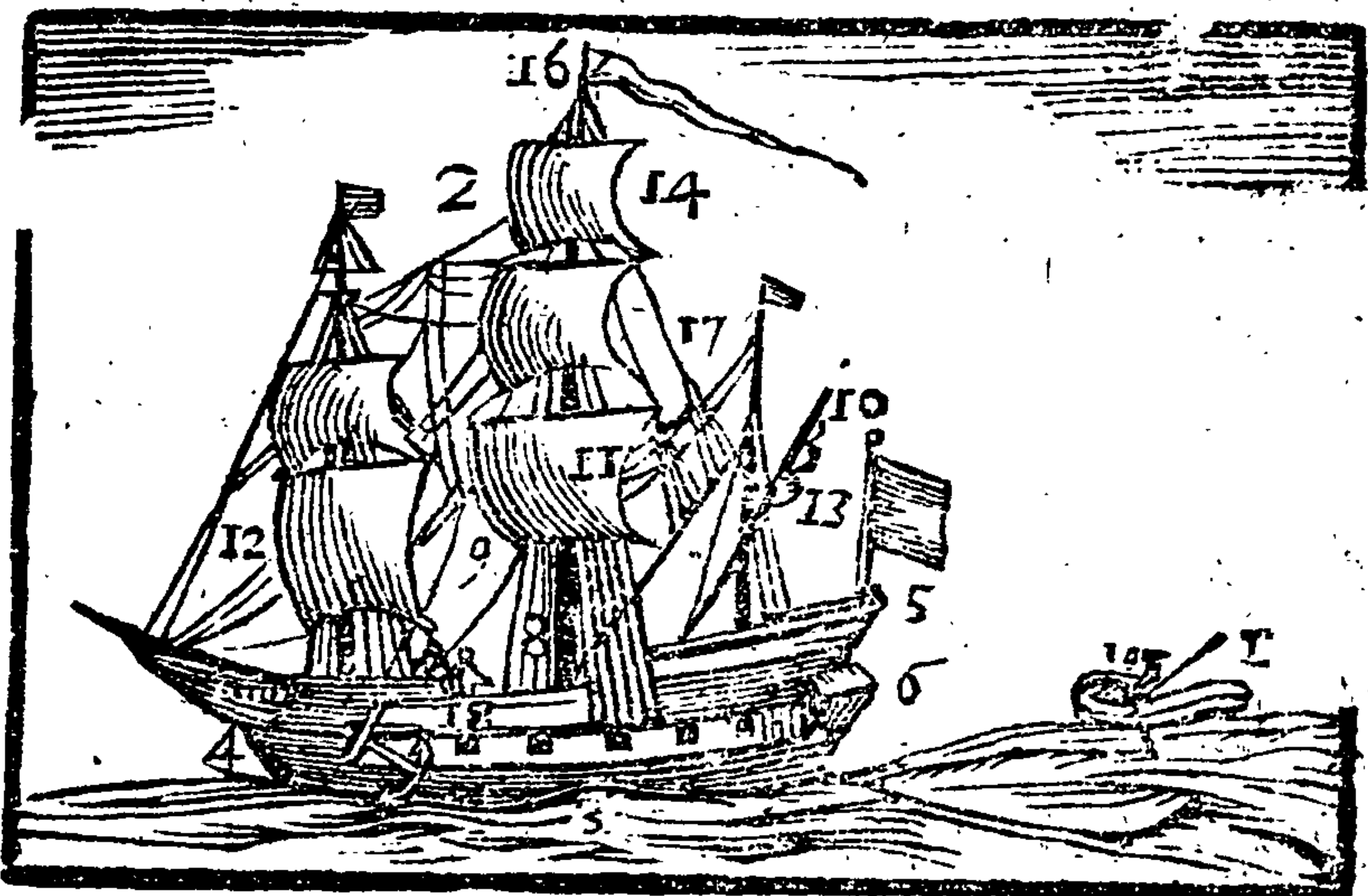
*Defensive Arms are*

<i>An Helmet</i>		Gă'ěa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9	<i>Or, Cassis, ĭdis, f.</i>
<i>which hath</i>		
<i>A Crest</i>	10	Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>		Lō'īca, æ, f.
<i>Mail</i>		Clypēus, i, m.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	<i>Or, Scūtum, i, n.</i>

*Instruments of Music used in War, are*

<i>A Trumpet.</i>	2	Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>		Tympānum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

A Boat 1  
Of the greater kind is  
A Ship 2

C Ymba, æ, f.  
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom  
The Keel 3  
At the Fore end  
The Stem or Prow

Cārīna, æ, f.  
Prōra, æ, f.



*At the Hind End*

*The Stern or Poop* 5

*For steering it*

*The Helm or Rudder* 6

Pappis, is, f.

Clāvus, i, m.

*Rooms are*

*The Hatches or Decks*

Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.

*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood are*

*An Oar* 19

*A Mast* 8

Rēm̄us, i, m.

Mālus, i, m.

*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth are*

*A Sail* 9

Vēlum, i, n.

*Sails are*

*The Main Sail* 11

*The Fore Sail* 12

*The Mizzen Sail* 13

*The Top Sail* 14

1

2

3

4

*The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called*

*The Sail Yard* 10

Antenna, æ, f.

*For staying of the Ship there is*

*An Anchor* 15

Anchōra, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Called

<sup>2</sup> Called

<sup>3</sup> Called

<sup>4</sup> Called

Acatium, ī, n.

Dolon, ōnis, m.

Epīdrōmus, i, m.

Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

*For*

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,  
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY there are

The Pendants, or Stream-  
ers of a Ship 16

The Flag 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17

A Cable or great Rope

A Pilot or Steersman  
of a Ship

A Seaman or Mariner 18

A Rower 19

Fūnis, is, m.

<sup>2</sup> Rūdēns, tīs, m. & f.

Gūbernator, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, m.

Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley

The Seats where the Row-  
ers sit

A Float of Timber is

Rēmigium, ii, n.

Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.

Rātis, is, f.

<sup>1</sup> Called

Vexillum Navāle.

<sup>2</sup> *Funis* is understood, which was also anciently used  
in the Feminine Gender.

## XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour

A Day

A Week

A Month

A Year

An Age

H Ora, æ, f.

Diēs, ēi, m. & f.

Hebdōmas, ādis, f.

Mēsis, is, m.

Annus, i, m.

Sēculum, i, n.

*In a DAY there is*

<i>The Dawning of the Day or Day-break</i>	Dīlūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	Mēridies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening or Twilight.</i>	Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, is, n.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

*The DAY after the present Day is*

<i>To-morrow</i>	Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
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*In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called*

* <i>Sunday</i>	† <sup>1</sup>
<i>Or, The Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	<sup>2</sup>
<i>Or, The Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	<sup>3</sup>
<i>Or Tuifco's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	<sup>4</sup>
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

\* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our *Saxon* Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*,

<sup>1</sup> Dies Dominicus Or Dies Solis	<sup>5</sup> Dies Jovis
<sup>2</sup> Dies Lunæ	<sup>6</sup> Dies Venēris
<sup>3</sup> Dies Martis	<sup>7</sup> Dies Sabbāti Or Dies Saturnī
<sup>4</sup> Dies Mercurii	

*Thursday*



<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or Seater's Day</i>	

*The Year is divided into Four Parts, called*

<i>The Spring</i>	Vēr, vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, ātis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	H'yems, ěmis, f.

## XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

*A THING is*

<i>Comely, or Handsome</i>	Pulcher, ra, rum.
<i>Acceptable</i>	Grātus, a, um.
<i>Wonderful</i>	Mīrus, a, um.
<i>Vain</i>	Vānus, a, um.
<i>Troublesome</i>	Mōlestus, a, um.
<i>Whole</i>	Tōtus, a, um.
<i>Torn</i>	Lācer, ra, rum.
<i>What a Thing is it</i>	Quālis, is, e.
<i>Such</i>	Tālis, is, e.

*A Thing as to its Weight is*

<i>heavy, grievous,</i>	Grāvis, is, e.
<i>light</i>	Lēvis, is, e.

*If you compare one Thing to another*

<i>Divers, various</i>	Vārius, a, um.
<i>Alike</i>	Sīmīlis, is, e.
<i>Unlike</i>	Dissīmīlis, is, e.

*A Thing as to its Motion is*

Gentle

✓ Strong, earnest

Swift, quick

Slow, tardy

Lēnis, is, e.

Vēhēmens, tis.

Cēler, ěris, e.

Tardus, a, um.

*A Sign is*

True

Or False

Certain

Or Doubtful

Vērus, a, um.

Falsus, a, um.

Certus, a, um.

Dūbĭus, a, um.

*The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is*

Fit or fitting

Unfit

Aptus, a, um.

Ineptus, a, um.

*A Part is*

Great

Or Little

Māgnus, a, um.

Parvus, a, um.

*Nature is*

Fruitful

Or Barren

Uber, ěris.

Stērĭlis, is, e.

*A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is*

New

Old

Nōvus, a, um.

Vētus, ěris.

*As to its Seasonableness, it is*

Late, lag

Ripe

Or unripe

Sērus, a, um.

Mātūrus, a, um.

Immātūrus, a, um.

*The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.**In which the Question is made by Quot, as**How many | Quot, Undeclined.**And the Answer by**So many | Tot, Undeclined.*

<i>One</i>	<i>Unus, a, um.</i>
<i>Two</i>	<i>Dũo, æ, o.</i>
<i>Three</i>	<i>Tres, tres, tria.</i>
<i>Four</i>	<i>Quãtũor, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Five</i>	<i>Quinque, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Six</i>	<i>Sex, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Seven</i>	<i>Septem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Eight</i>	<i>Octo, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Nine</i>	<i>Nõvem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Ten</i>	<i>Dẽcem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Twenty</i>	<i>Vĩginti, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Thirty</i>	<i>Triginta, Undeclined.</i>
<i>An Hundred</i>	<i>Centum, Undeclined.</i>
<i>A Thousand</i>	<i>Mille, Undeclined.</i>

*Both | Ambo, æ, o.**Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is**The Question is made by Quotus ; as**Of what Number, or in | Quotus, a, um.*  
*what Order is a Thing**The Answer is made by*

<i>The First</i>	<i>Prĩmus, a, um.</i>
<i>Or the Second</i>	<i>Sẽcundus, a, um.</i>
<i>The Third</i>	<i>Tertius, a, um.</i>

*The*



*The Fourth**The Fifth**The Sixth**The Seventh**The Eighth**The Ninth**The Tenth**The Middlemost**The Last*

Quartus, a, um.

Quintus, a, um.

Sextus, a, um.

Septimus, a, um.

Octāvus, a, um.

Nōnus, a, um.

Decimus, a, um.

Mēdius, a, um.

Ultimus, a, um.

*Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,**Equal, or even**Unequal, or odd**Many**Or Few**All**Frequent**Or Seldom, rare*

Par, āris.

Impar, āris.

Multus, a, um.

Paucus, a, um.

Omnis, is, e.

Frēquens, tis.

Or, Crēber, ra, rum.

Rārus, a, um.

*There are Twelve MONTHS**January**February**March**April**May**June**July**August**September*

Jānūārius

Fēbrūārius

Martius

Aprilis

Maīus

Junius

Julius

Augustus

September, ris, re.

▪ These are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis*, being understood,

October

Octōber  
November  
December

Octōber, ris, re.  
Nōvember, ris, re.  
Dēcember, ris, re.

A PLACE *is*

*Large or wide*  
*Narrow or strait*

Amplus, a, um.  
Angustus, a, um.  
Or, Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE *dedicated to* G O D *is*

Sacred  
*Others are*  
Profane

Sācer, ra, um.  
Prōfānus, a, um.

*As to its* PLACING *a Thing is*

*Convenient, or Commo-  
dious*  
*Right on the Right*  
*Or Left*  
*With the Face upward*  
*With the Face downward*

Commōdus, a, um.  
Dexter, ra, rum.  
Sinister, ra, rum.  
Sūpīnus, a, um.  
Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY *is*

*Hard*  
*Or Soft*  
*Strong or firm*  
*Or Weak*  
*Hollow*

Dūrus, a, um.  
Mollis, is, e.  
Firmus, a, um.  
Dēbīlis, is, e.  
Cāvus, a, um.

*As to its* MEASURE *it is*

Equal  
*How big is it*  
*So big*

Æquālis, is, e.  
Quantus, a, um.  
Tantus, a, um.

*Big, or great*

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tīs.

*Or small, slender*

Exilis, is, e.

*Thick*

Crassus, a, um.

*Or Thin*

Tēnūis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

Rōtundus, a, um.

*Square*

Quadratus, a, um.

*Straight, Right*

Rectus, a, um.

*Crooked*

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bōnus, a, um.

*Or Bad*

Mālus, a, um.

*G O D is**Eternal*

Æternus, a, um.

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

Clārus, a, um.

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

Obscurus, a, um.

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

*Or Wandering*

Vāgus, a, um.

*The AIR is**Clear, not cloudy*

Sērēnūs, a, um.



*The* EARTH *is*

Dry

| Siccus, a, um.

RAIN *is*

Thick

| Densus, a, um.  
| Or, Spissus, a, um.*A* METAL *is*

Pure or unmixed

| Pūrus, a, um.

*A* PLANT *is*

Tender

Green

Or Dry

| Tēner, ra, rum.  
| Vīridis, is, e.  
| Arīdus, a, um.*A* TREE *is*

High, or Tall

Or Low

| Prōcērus, a, um.  
| Or Celsus, a, um.  
| Hūmīlis, is, e.HONEY *is*Pure, sincere, not mixed  
with Wax

| Sincērus, a, um.

*An* ANIMAL *is*

Alive

Or Dead

Sound, well

Or Sick, faint

Fat

Or Lean

Wakeful

Brutish

Wild

Sometimes big with Young

| Vīvus, a, um.  
| Mortūus, a, um.  
| Sānus, a, um.  
| Æger, ra, rum.  
| Pinguis, is, e.  
| Mācer, ra, rum.  
| Vīgil, is, e.  
| Brutus, a, um.  
| Fērus, a, um.  
| Grāvīdus, a, um.

*A Man's Head is sometimes**Bald*

Calvus, a, um.

*his Skin**Hairy, rough*

Hirsūtus, a, um.

*A Man's Countenance is**Cheary, merry*

Hilāris, is, e.

*Or Sorrowful*

Mœstus, a, um.

*Blithe, or kind*

Blandus, a, um.

*Joyous*

Lætus, a, um.

*Or sad*

Tristis, is, e.

*A Man's Face is**Beautiful*

Formōsus, a, um.

*Or Ugly*

Dēformis, is, e.

*For Want of Sight a Man is**Blind*

Cæcus, a, um.

*For Want of Hearing**Deaf*

Surdus, a, um.

*For Want of Speech**Dumb*

Mūtus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Hands**Maimed or Lamé*

Mancus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Feet, he is**Lame or Halt*

Claudus, a, um.

*The Stomach is**Hungry, fasting*

Jējūnus, a, um.

*Or Full, satisfied*

Sātūr, a, um.

## A MAN is

Potent or able  
Knowing

Pōtens, tis.  
Gnārus, a, um.

## As to his UNDERSTANDING he is

Wise  
Unpolished, rude  
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis.  
Rūdis, is, e.  
Stultus, a, um.

## As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS he is

Bold  
Valiant  
Mild, meek  
Or Cruel, fierce  
Or Barbarous  
Chaste  
Or Wanton  
Pleasant  
Severe  
Honest or virtuous  
Covetous  
Or Prodigal  
Holy  
Sober  
Or Drunken

Audax, ācis.  
Fortis, is, e.  
Mītis, is, e.  
Sævus, a, um.  
Barbārus, a, um.  
Castus, a, um.  
Lascīvus, a, um.  
Jūcundus, a, um.  
Sēvērus, a, um.  
Prōbus, a, um.  
Avārus, a, um.  
Prōdīgus, a, um.  
Sanctus, a, um.  
Sōbrīus, a, um.  
Ebrius, a, um.

## In his CONVERSATION he is

Just  
Friendly

Justus, a, um.  
Amīcus, a, um.

## As to his SOCIETY he is

Alone  
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um.  
Sōcius, a, um.

*As to ACTION he is*

*Brisk, chearful*  
*Dull, or blockish*  
*Slow, backward*  
*Sluggish, lazy*

*Alācer, ris, re.*  
*Hēbes, ētis.*  
*Pīger, ra, rum.*  
*Segnis, is, e.*

*To do a WORK which is*

*Easy*  
*Or hard, difficult*

*Fācilis, is, e.*  
*Difficilis, is, e.*

*After Work is done, he is*

*Weary*  
*Tired*

*Fessus, a, um.*  
*Lassus, a, um.*

*As to his STATE he is*

*Rich*  
*Or Poor*  
*Free, a Freeman*  
*Bond, or enslaved*  
*Well or safe*  
*Prosperous*  
*Happy*  
*Wretched, miserable*

*Dives, itis.*  
*Pauper, ēris.*  
*Liber, ēra, um.*  
*Servus, a, um.*  
*Salvus, a, um.*  
*Prosper, ēra, um.*  
*Fēlix, icis.*  
*Miser, ēra, um.*

*As to his Age he is*

*Young*  
*Old*

*Jūvēnis, is, e.*  
*Sēnex, sēnis.*

*A Man without a Garment is*

*Naked, bare*

*Nūdus, a, um.*



*To the SIGHT, a Thing is*

White  
Black  
Red

Albus, a, um.  
Niger, ra, rum.  
Ruber, ra, rum.

*To the TASTE it is*

Sweet  
Bitter  
Sharp, or tart

Dulcis, is, e.  
Amarus, a, um.  
Acer, acris, acre.

*To the SMELL it is*

Sweet-scented  
Stinking

Suavis, is, e.  
Teter, ra, rum.

*To the TOUCH a Thing is*

Plain  
Even  
Smooth  
Or Rough, sharp

Planus, a, um.  
Æquus, a, um.  
Lævis, is, e.  
Asper, era, erum.

## PROVISION is

Dear  
Or Cheap

Carus, a, um.  
Vilis, is, e.

## HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

One's own, proper  
Common  
Private  
Publick

Proprius, a, um.  
Communis, is, e.  
Privatus, a, um.  
Publicus, a, um.

## HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

Clean  
Or Filthy

Mundus, a, um.  
Turpis, is, e.

*Some one Boy will learn*

More  
Than  
The rest

Plus, ūris.  
Cæter, era, erum.

## XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

*A Thing is said*

**T**O be  
To act or do  
Or to suffer

**E**Sse, fui.  
Agere, egi, actum.  
Pati, passus sum.

*That which Is, uses*

To become  
To continue or abide

Fieri, factus sum.  
Manere, mansi, mansum.

*To Act is*

To move  
To frame or fashion  
To form  
To put  
To begin to act, is

Movere, movi, motum.  
Fingere, finxi, fictum.  
Formare, avi, atum.  
Ponere, posui, positum.  
Coepisse, coepi, coeptum.

*The Actions of G O D, to the World, are*

To create  
To preserve or keep it  
To manage or rule  
To bless or make happy

Creare, avi, atum.  
Servare, avi, atum.  
Regere, rexi, rectum.  
Bere, avi, atum.

*Bodies which give Light use*

To arise  
To shine  
To glitter or twinkle

Oiri, ortus sum.  
Lucere, luxi—  
Micare, micui—

It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive; but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.

Fire

## Fire uses

To burn or to be kindled	Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
To burn or scorch	Urere, ussi, ustum.

## Water uses

To flow	Flūere, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up	Fervere, fervi—

## A Cloud

To rain	Plūere, plui—
To thunder	Tōnare, tōnui, tōnitum.

## The Wind

To blow	Flare, flavi, flatum.
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## The Sea

[tum.

To roar	Frēmere, frēmui, frēmī-
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## A Plant uses

To grow	Crescere, crevi, cretum.
To flourish or blossom	Flōrere, florui—
To wither or fade	Marcere, marcui.

## An Insect uses

To creep	Rēpere, repsi, reptum.
Or as a Serpent to wriggle	Serpere, serpsi, serptum.
Or as a Flea, to skip or jump	Sălire, salui, saltum.

## A Bird uses

To fly	Völare, avi, atum.
To sing	Cănere, cecini, cantum.

## A Fish

*To swim*

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

## A BULLOCK

*To low*

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

## A Hog

*To grunt*

| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Sheep

*To bleat*

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

## An Ass

*To bray*

| Rūdēre, rudi—

## An Horse

*To neigh*

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Lion

*To roar*

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

## A Wolf

*To howl*

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

## A Dog

*To bark*

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

## A Man uses

*To be born*

| Nāsci, nātus sum—

*To live*

| Vivēre, vixi, victum.

*To sense, or feel*

| Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

*To be able*

| Possē, pōtui—

To



To <i>be well, or strong</i>	Vălēre, vālūi, vālītum.
To <i>pine, or languish</i>	Languēre, langui—
To <i>die</i>	Mōri, mortuus sum.

*To the Senses Things use*

To <i>be open or plain</i>	Pătēre, pătūi—
To <i>be clear</i>	Līquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used</i>
To <i>lie fair, to appear</i>	Pārēre, parui, parītum.
Or, to <i>lie hid, to lurk</i>	Lătēre, latui, latītum.

*A Man by the Sense of Sight uses*

To <i>see a Thing</i>	Vidēre, vīdi, vīsum.
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*By the Sense of Hearing*

To <i>hear</i>	Audīre, ivi, itum.
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*By the Sense of Smelling*

To <i>smell</i>	Odōrāri, ōdōratus sum.
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*By the Sense of Tasting*

To <i>taste</i>	Gustāre, āvi, ātum.
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*By the Sense of Touching*

To <i>touch</i>	Tangēre, tētīgi, tactum.
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*Things are also perceived by the Ear*

To <i>found</i>	Sōnāre sōnui, sonītum.
To <i>make a Noise</i>	Strēpēre, strepui, strepitum.
To <i>crack, or give a Crack</i>	Crēpāre, crepui, crepitum.

*By the Smell*

To <i>smell, or cast a Smell</i>	Olēre, olui, olītum.
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*By the Taste*

To <i>taste of, or savour</i>	Sāpēre, sapui, & sapivi.
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*By the Touch or Feeling*

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

*A Man with his Head uses*

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum.
	Nūere is out of use.

*With his Eyes*

To see	<sup>1</sup> Spēcēre.
To discern	<sup>2</sup> Cernēre, crevi, cretum.
To behold or look to	Tūēri, tuitus sum.

*With his Mouth*

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquutus sum.
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To mutter	Mūrīri, ivi, itum.

*When Men speak they are wont*

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aisti.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

*When Men do not speak, they are said*

To be silent	Sīlēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tācēre, tacui, tacitum.

<sup>1</sup> This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

<sup>2</sup> You will scarce find any Præter or Supine, when it is used in this Sense. A

*A Man with his Tongue uses*

To lick	Lingere, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambere, lambi—
To suck	Sugere, fuxi, suctum.

*With his Teeth*

To gnaw	Rodere, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandere, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordere, momordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash	Stridere, stridi— [sum.

*With his Hand*

To take	Capere, cepi, captum.
To snatch	Rapere, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dare, cedi, datum.
To hold	Tenere, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendere, prehisi, prensum.

*A Man with his Fingers uses*

To crop	Carpere, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vellere, velli, & vulsi, vulsum.

*With his Nails*

To claw	Scabere, scabi—
To scratch	Scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum.

*With his Feet*

To kick	Calcare, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, ivi, itum, from Eo.
To come	Venire, veni, ventum.
To follow	Sequi, sequutus sum.

*From the Head he uses also*

To spit | Spūēre, spui, sputum.

*From the Bladder*

To make water | Meiēre, minxi, mictum.  
Mingere is out of use.

*From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards.*

To vomit | Vömēre, vomui, vomitum

To break wind | Pēcēre, pēpēdi, pēditum.

To dung | Căcāre, avi, atum.

*The several Modes of Going are*

To step, or go | Gradi, gressus sum

To go a Foot-pace | Vādere, vasi, vasum:

To walk | Ambŭlāre, avi, atum.

To run | Currēre, cŭcurri, cursum.

*If a Place be slippery he is liable*

To slide, or slip | Lāhi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rŭēre, rui, ruitum.

*If Rough*

To stagger, or stumble | Tītŭbāre, avi, atum.

*If High he uses*

To climb | Scandēre, scandi, scansum.

*A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body is said*

To rise | Surgēre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stāre stēti, stātum, (sum:

To stretch | <sup>2</sup> Tendēre, tētendi, ten-  
Or, Tentum.

To bend | Flectēre, flexi, flectum.

<sup>1</sup> This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

<sup>2</sup> It formerly made *tendi*.

To



To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sēdēre, sēdi fessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcīdi, asum.
To lie down	Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum. Or Cumbēre.
To lie along	Jācēre, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum.

*If a Man moves a Thing, he is said*

To stir, or raise it	Cīere, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, to sling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpūli, pulsum.
To rowl	Volvēre, volvi, vōlūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tollēre, sustuli, sublatum.
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum.
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum. Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

*A Man hath Power*

To know or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, meminī—
To will	Velle, volui—

*Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are*

To consider	Consīderare, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēditāri, medtatus sum.
To know, or take know- ledge of	Noscere, nōvi, notum.

<sup>a</sup> It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēcēre, credidi, creditum
To doubt	Dūbītāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Ficēre, fīsus sum.

*Passions of the Mind cause Men*

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavīsus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpēre, īvi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, āvi, ātum
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūēre, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mīrārī, miratus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūcēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	Temēre, tempti, temptū.
To scorn	Sperēre, spēvi, prētum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are  
Of Joy.*

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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*Of Sorrow*

To weep.	Flēre, flēvi, flēsum.
To mourn	<sup>2</sup> Lūgēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmēre, gemui, itum.

<sup>1</sup> *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.

<sup>2</sup> *Luētum* is read in no Author.

## Of Fear.

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

*When a Man wants Meat, he is said*

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrīre, īvi, itum.
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*When he wants to Drink*

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum
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*So when he is Hungry he uses*

To eat	Edēre, edi, estum or esum.
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*As when Thirsty*

To drink	Bībēre, bībi, bībītum.
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To be pleasing, to please	Plācēre, plācui, placitum.
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*Bad Things use*

To hurt	Lādēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum,
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

*A Man as to his Possessions is said*

To have	Hābēre, ui, itum.
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*If he has Nothing, he is said*

To be empty	Vācāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Egēre, ēgui—

*That*

*That which he Hath, he is wont*

To use	Uti, usus sum. [sum.
To enjoy	Frui, fructus or fruitus

*That which he Dislikes he uses*

To change	Mūtāre, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sīnēre, fivi, fitum.
To leave, or forsake	Līnquēre, līqui, līctum.

*A Man as to his Business is said*

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Stūdēre, studui, itum.
To dare to venture	Audēre, ausus sum.
To get or obtain	<sup>1</sup> Potīri, potitus sum.

*As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living*

To try	Expērīri, expertus sum.
To seek after	Pētēre, petivi, or petii,
So it is	pētītum.
To beware, be cautious	Cāvēre, cavi, cautum.
To care	Cūrāre, avi, atum.
To serve or deserve	Mēēre, merui, meritum.
	Or Merēri, meritus sum.

*Therefore he ought*

To consult	Consūlēre, ui, ultum.
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*The several Businesses of Men are*

*Of a Physician*

To heal or cure	<sup>2</sup> Mēdēri
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*Of a Cook*

To dress or cook	Cōquēre, coxi, coctum.
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<sup>1</sup> Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.



*When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said*

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

*If at Noon*

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum

*If at Night*

To sup | Cænāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a Taylor*

To sew | Sūere, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcire, farni, fartum.

*With a Garment a Man uses*

To clothe or array himself | Amīcere, amicui, amic-  
Also tum, amicivi, seldom.

To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuere, ui, ūtum.

*It is the Business of a Builder*

To build | Struere, struxi, structum.

*Of a Shepherd*

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsi, mulsam  
& mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsum.

*Of the Husbandman*

To sow | Sere, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Metere, messiui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

*Of the Plowman*

To plow | Arare, avi, atum.

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\* But the Compounds which have another Signi-  
fication make Serui; as *Afferui, Inferui, Deserui.*

*Of*

*Of the Gardener*

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossūm.

*It belongs to the Master of the Family*

To call for, or require	Poscere, pōposci, <sup>1</sup> posci-
To bid or command	Jūtēre, jussi, jussūm.(tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a KING*

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gūbernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	<sup>2</sup> Sancire, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

*It is the Business of a School Master*

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, dōcui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum.
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

*If he Does Well*

To praise Him Or Commend	Laudāre, avi, atum.
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*If he Does Amis*

To threaten Him	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

*It is the Duty of a Scholar*

To learn	Discere, didici. <sup>3</sup>
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum.
To obey:	Obēdire, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus sum.

<sup>1</sup> Is seldom used.

<sup>2</sup> Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.

<sup>3</sup> And formerly *discitum*.

## *In the Church Men use*

To pray	Prēcāri, precatus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, votum.

## *Before a Judge*

To promise or engage	Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jūrāre, avi, atus sum, atum.

## *A Soldier uses*

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ici, iētum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum. <i>seldom</i>

*There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as*

### WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lotum, & lautum, & lavatum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fusi, fustum.

## *Diverse Things*

To number	Nūmērāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, jūctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, parsum.
To divide	Dīvidēre, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribūere, tribui, tributum.

Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.



To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sēcūm.
To cleave	Fincēre, fidi, fissum.
To flash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cæsūm.
To prick	<sup>3</sup> Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū.
To strangle	Strangūlare, avi, atum.
To kill	<sup>4</sup> Nēcāre, necavi.
To thump, or knock	Tyndēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rupi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, āvi, ātum.
To rub out	Dēlēre, ēvi, ētum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Pōlire, iui, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

*Things that are Loose, Men use*

To bind	Vincēre, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, victum.

*That which is Bound*

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.
---------------------	--------------------------

*That which is Shut*

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
---------	-------------------------

*That which is Open*

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
---------	----------------------------

<sup>3</sup> Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

<sup>4</sup> *Necui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *necuit*.

*That*



*That which is Hid*

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

*That which seems*

To hand, ready to fall | <sup>1</sup> Mīnērē, mīnūi.

*They use*

To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

*That Men do so or so, is because it uses*

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Licēre, licui, licitum.

*If they do a Thing oft, they are said*

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercitum.

To use or to be accustomed | Suēre, suevi, suetum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum

*In Business Men use*

To buy | <sup>2</sup> Emēre, emi, emptum.

To sell | Vendēre, vendīdi, venditum. †

To owe | Dēbēre, debui, debitum.

*A Man ought*

To begin a Work  
in order | Ordīri, ōrsus sum.

To make or to do it

And to carry it on,  
if he designs | Fācēre, fēcī, factum.

To finish, or to end it | Gē.ēre, gessi, gestum.

Finīre, ivi, itum.

<sup>1</sup> *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lueretius, l. 6. v. 562.

<sup>2</sup> *Emere* was formerly used to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Den.ēre, &c.

## XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

*If you ask*

**W**<sup>What is it?</sup> | **Q**<sup>Uid?</sup>  
*Who or which is it?* | <sup>Quis?</sup>

*The Answer is*

<b>I</b>	<sup>1</sup> Ego
<b>Or thou</b>	Tū
<b>Himself</b>	Sui
<b>That</b>	Ille, illa, illud, Or is, ea, id. Or iste, ista, istud.
<b>One's self</b>	Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.
<b>This</b>	Hic, hæc, hoc.
<b>The same</b>	Idem, eādem, idēm.
<b>Another</b>	Alius, alia, aliud.
<b>Some one</b>	Quidam, quædam, quod-
<b>Any</b>	Ullus, ulla, ullum. (dam.
<b>None</b>	<sup>2</sup> Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<b>That, which, who</b>	Qui, quæ, quod.

*If you ask*

<b>Which, or whether of the</b>	<sup>1</sup> Uter, utra, utrum.
<b>two</b>	
<b>It is</b>	
<b>Either, or one of the two</b>	Alter, altēra, altērū.
<b>Neither of the two</b>	<sup>2</sup> Neuter, neutra, neutrum.

<sup>1</sup> As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

<sup>2</sup> As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

*If you ask*

*Whose is it ?*

| Cūjus ?

*The Answer is, it is*

*Mine  
Thine  
His own  
Ours  
Yours  
Their own*

| Mēus, a, um.  
Tūus, a, um.  
Sūus, a, um.  
Noster, nostra, nostrum.  
Vester, vestra, vestrum.  
Sūus, sūa, sūum.

*If you ask*

*Of what Tribe or Country  
is he !*

| Cūjas, ātis.

*The Answer is, he is*

*Of our Tribe or Country  
Of your Tribe or Country*

| Nostras, ātis.

| Vestras, ātis.

## XXX. OF ADVÉRBS.

*Adverbs of Asking are*

**W** *Hether ?  
Or, no ?  
Why ?*

| **N** *UM ? An ?  
Ne ?  
Quāre ? Cur ?*

*Of*

## Of Affirming

Yes, yea  
Yes, indeed.

| Imo, nœ.  
| Quidem.

## Of Denying

No, not

| Nē, non, haud.

## Of Place

*If the Question be made by*

*Where?*

| Ubi?

*The Answer is by*

Here  
There  
Any where  
No where  
Far off  
Nigh

| Hic.  
| Ibi.  
| Usquam.  
| Nusquam.  
| Pröcul.  
| Pröpe.

*If the Question is*

*Whence?*

| Unde?

*The Answer is*

Hence  
Thence

| Hinc.  
| Inde.

*If the Question is*

*Whither?*

| Quo?

*The Answer is*

Hither

| Huc.



## Of Time.

*If the Question is**When ?**| Quando ?**The Answer is*

<i>Then</i>	<i>  Tunc, tum.</i>
<i>When I came</i>	<i>  Cum.</i>
<i>Yesterday</i>	<i>  Hēri.</i>
<i>Erewhile, sometime since</i>	<i>  Dūdum.</i>
<i>Long ago</i>	<i>  -Olim.</i>
<i>Now</i>	<i>  Nunc.</i>
<i>Streight, by and by</i>	<i>  Mox.</i>
<i>At any Time, ever</i>	<i>  Unquam.</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>  Nunquam.</i>

*If the Question is**How long ?**| Quamdiu ?**The Answer is*

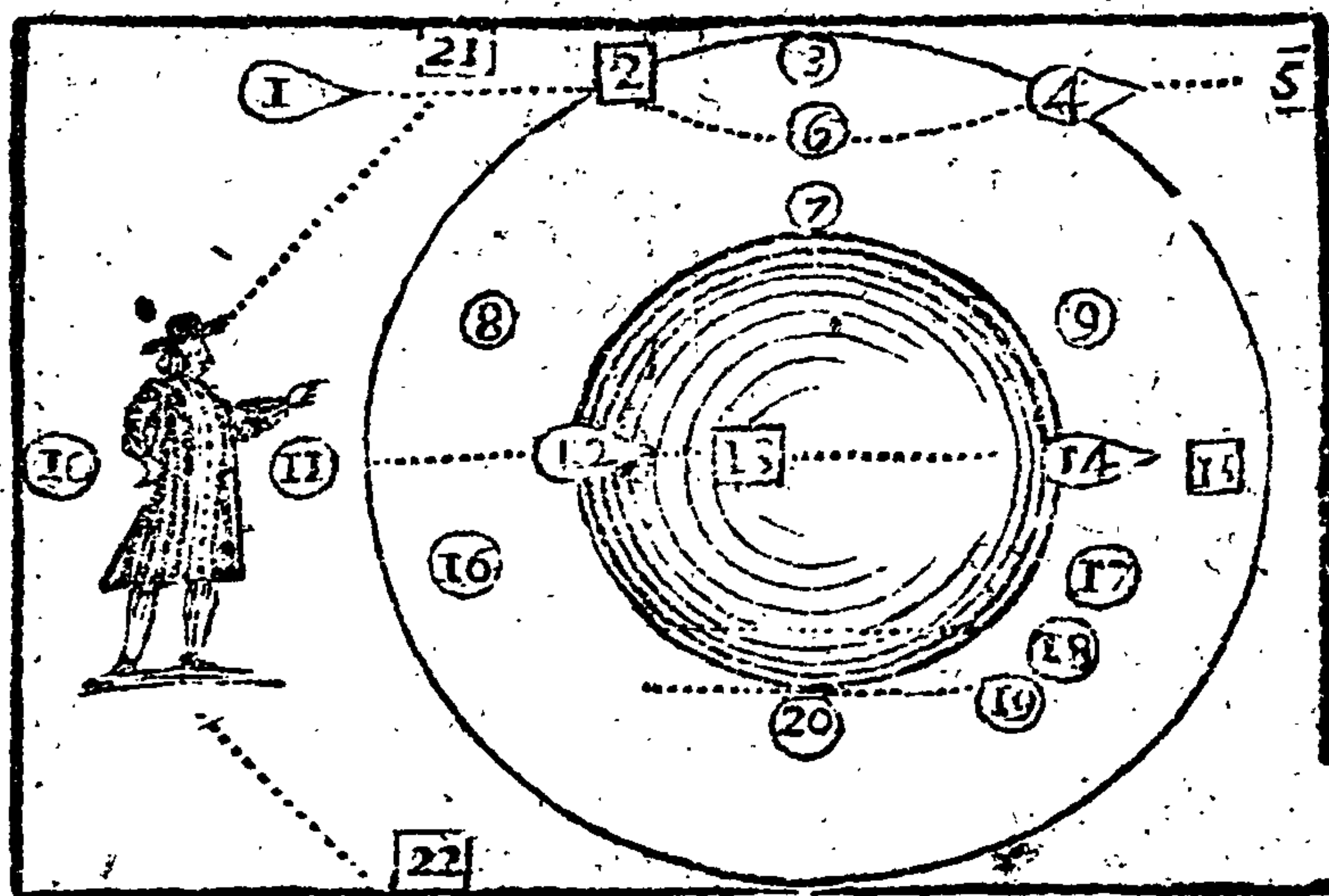
<i>A long time</i>	<i>  Diu.</i>
<i>While</i>	<i>  Dum.</i>
<i>Until</i>	<i>  Dōnec.</i>

*If you ask**How oft ?**| Quōties ?**The Answer is*

<i>Once</i>	<i>  Sēmel.</i>
<i>Twice</i>	<i>  Bis.</i>
<i>Thrice</i>	<i>  Ter.</i>
<i>Four times</i>	<i>  Quāter.</i>
<i>Oft or oftentimes</i>	<i>  Sæpe.</i>
<i>Always</i>	<i>  Semper.</i>

*If you ask**How  
Doth he act?**Quomodo?**The Answer is**So, thus  
Rashly  
In vain  
Together**Sic, Ita.  
Tēmerē.  
Frustra.  
Simul.**If you ask**How  
Great is he?**Quam?**The Answer is**As great  
As I  
More Great  
Than I**Tam.  
Quam.  
Māgis.  
Quam.*

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

<b>T</b> <sup>O</sup>	<b>A</b> <sup>D</sup>
From 4	A ab, or abs
At, or nigh 2	Apud
Off 5	
Over, or on the other Side 3	Trans

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The Round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

About

# 122 The L O N D O N

About 6	Circa
	Or Circum
In 12	In
Out of 14	E, or ex
Within 13	Intra
Without 15	Extra
Through, by 18	Per
Beside 19	Præter
Above, over 21	Sūpra
Below, beneath 22	Intra
Before 11	Ante
After 10	Post
Or, Behind 10	Pōne
Upon 7	Super
Under 20	Sub
	Or Subter
Hither, on this Side 8	Cis
	Or Cūtra
Beyond 9	Ultra
Betwixt, or between 16	Inter
Against, over against 17	Adversus

The other Prepositions are

Against	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beside, nigh to	Juxta
For, because of	Ob
With one in one's keeping	Pēnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Sēcundum
By, close by	Sēcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in one's Presence	Cōram
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in Sight of	Pālam.



*From and concerning*  
*Before, more than*  
*For, instead of*  
*Without, not with*  
*Up to*

*Dē*  
*Præ*  
*Pro*  
*Sine*  
*Tenus*

## XXXII. Of CONJUNCTIONS.

**A**<sup>ND</sup> *Also, too*  
*Neither, nor*  
*Either, or*  
*But*  
*Because*  
*For*  
*If*  
*Unless*  
*Therefore*  
*Although*  
*Yet, nevertheless*  
*That*  
*So*  
*As*

**E**<sup>T</sup>, *que, atque*  
*Quoque*  
*Nēque, nec*  
*Aut, vel, ve*  
*Sed, ast, at, autem*  
*Quia*  
*Nām, Enim*  
*Si*  
*Ni, Nisi*  
*Ergo, Igītur*  
*Quanquam*  
*Tāmen*  
*Ut*  
*Ita*  
*Ut*

## XXXIII. Of INTERJECTIONS.

**O**! *Oh!*  
*Sobo!*  
*Lo! Behold!*  
*Well-a-day! Wo!*  
*Phy! Pish!*  
*Hush! Whist!*

**O**! *Eho! Heus! Hem!*  
*En! Ecce!*  
*Hei! Væ!*  
*Phy! Au!*  
*St! Au!*



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